THE

SECRET COMPANION

BY

R. J. BRODIE. & Co.

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THE

SECRET COMPANION,

A MEDICAL WORK

ON

ONANISM OR SELF-POLLUTION,

WITH THE BEST MODE OF TREATMENT IN ALL CASES

OF

NERVOUS AND SEXUAL DEBILITY, IMPOTENCY, ETC.

AND ON

VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES,

CONTAINING

PLAIN AND SIMPLE DIRECTIONS FOR THE CURE

OF

Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Stricture, Secondary Symptoms,

AND EVERY DISORDER OF

THE URETHRA,

WITHOUT THE USE OF MERCURY, OR LOSS OF TIME FROM BUSINESS,

FOLLOWED BY

OBSERVATIONS ON MARRIAGE;

WITH DIRECTIONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF GENERATIVE INCAPACITY.

ILLUSTRATED BY FULL LENGTH ENGRAVINGS.

BY R. J. BRODIE & CO.,

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Nothing weakens the mind so much as pernicious practices; the Authors of the following pages, therefore, in commencing this highly important subject, are desirous of impressing on the minds of their readers the necessity of abandoning those baneful habits which sap, undermine, and destroy the foundation of all human happiness. The primary object of the present work is to describe, both physically and morally, the causes of Self-pollution, the miserable and distressing effects of this infatuation, and the only means which can be adopted for its cure. Cases of this description are constantly coming under our immediate observation and every

stage and symptom of the malady is closely watched and traced to its source.

The study, the cares, the anxieties, resulting from a professional career of a series of years will be amply remunerated, if the perusal of the following pages is the means of reason reassuming her empire in the minds of many who have wandered from the right and proper path—entailing upon themselves ignominy, disease, and mortification. May our exhortations cause them to throw off the bitter infatuation, and regain the blessings arising from rectitude, chastity, and that social intercourse with an amiable partner, which is the crown and summit of all human felicity. We will endeavour to point out, on the sure and firm basis of Scriptural authority, the evils, troubles, dissentions, heart-rendings, and constitutional infirmities, resulting from impure and wanton pursuits.

We have every confidence that this work will be found useful to the unwary and thoughtless, and to those whose constitutions have become impaired by impure connexion.

Many years, practical and successful experience emboldens the authors to give every hope and encouragement to those labouring under every denomination of Venerea

Disease. This subject will be divided into three classes —Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, and Secondary Symptoms; thus enabling the patient to form a correct idea of his case.

We are more particularly inclined to do this, in consequence of the frequent similarity of the symptoms of one disease to another; for example, the untutored often confounding a seminal discharge with Gonorrhœa, &c.

We often painfully contemplate, on taking a retrospective view of what has been incontrovertibly demonstrated to us in the course of our practice—the mass of human misery resulting, alas! from the frailty we inherit from our parents. Many diseases have been submitted to us, which have been mistaken for other maladies, such as rheumatism, scorbutic eruptions, pains in the limbs, &c., that we traced to their original source—a Venereal taint slumbering in the system for years undiscovered, at length presenting itself in various and distressing shapes.

In conclusion, we are incapable of conveying an idea of our heartfelt satisfaction, in not only being enabled to trace to their very source every stage, and the direful effects arising from the above enumerated causes, so that the most unsophisticated and inexperienced may clearly understand and perceive the dangerous consequences of pursuing the headlong path of dissipation; but, also of

having ability of directing them to a sure, safe, and certain method of being restored to pristine health and renovated power and strength—thus eradicating the *noxious weed* that has sprung up through heedlessness and imprudence.

THE SECRET COMPANION;

ON

SELF POLLUTION,

ORGANIC INCAPACITY,

&c. &c.

NERVOUS AND SEXUAL DEBILITY,

IMPOTENCE, &c.,

THEIR ORIGIN AND CONSEQUENCES.

In treating on this highly important subject, it is our chief aim to shew, by incontrovertible proofs, the manifold evils society endure by licentiousness and unrestrained indulgence of the passions. Sages and moral writers of every age, have described in glowing terms the direful and awful result of Masturbation—a passion that captivates the imagination of its victim imperceptibly, step by step, till every moral feeling is obliterated, and all the physical powers destroyed. This is a subject of the greatest delicacy, and requires the utmost skill to approach. Would that we could find language appropriate and forcible enough to con-

vey our ideas upon this subject—derived from practical knowledge! The subject is, however, too comprehensive, suffice it, that we give sufficient to render this an invaluable work!

Self-pollution is a habit so baneful to many, apparently approaching to years of maturity, but who, alas! by their perverted inclinations, create a worm in the core, which destroys the germ of manhood, and proves more destructive than any disease to which the rising generation is liable; it entails the greatest misery, and generates langour, debility, disease, and weakness of mind, instead of that vigour so essential to the purposes of life.

There is many a youth, approaching with hasty strides to that period of life, when his parents flatter themselves of having the felicity of his becoming a worthy member of society—the pride and prop of their old age; but, alas! the cup of expectation is dashed from their lips;—they are doomed to behold him, pining away like a faded flower, with every symptom of consumption, without being aware that the cause of this heart-rending spectacle are propensities, shameful in youth, and truly despicable in after-life. The son, on the other hand, beholding anguish and grief depicted on the countenances of the authors of his being—well aware of the cause of all these calamities—dares not to divulge his baneful habits—and thus sinks into an untimely grave, sacrificed on the altar of depraved and solitary sensuality.

You who are addicted to this solitary vice, "lay not the flattering unction to your souls," that you are not

aware of the enormity of the act. Why do you fly with a cowering spirit, from the gaze of every eye? Why do you thus pervert the gifts of bountiful nature? converting yourselves, if we may use the term, into the most hidden places, and from whom you cannot conceal your evil propensities.

It is a well-known fact to physiologists that masturbation excites and agitates the system to a much greater degree than sexual intercourse, and in consequence of the facilities to repeat the crime, and the delusion it causes, makes rapid inroads upon the constitution, destroys the health, and produces disease. Those infatuated indulgences bring their own punishment, producing nervousness, hypochondriacism, depression of spirits, melancholy mania, epilepsy, hysteria, paralysis, dimness of sight, difficulty of hearing, &c. A person addicted to this vice is certain, sooner or later, to experience its ill effects; it weakens the functions of the reproductive organs, and produces temporary or permanent impotency.

The seminal fluid is the very essence of the vital principle;—the most essential part of the blood;—it is, in fact, the embryo of the species;—hence, the frequent repetition of the vice above described, produces a wanton waste and overflow of this most nutritious secretion, and brings on all the evils, which we shall further dwell on, for the importance of the subject demands it.

When we are in possession of every gift of Nature, and have the means of establishing on a firm basis our happiness, and the felicity of every one connected with us, how little do we cherish those blessings; like the

moth, we flutter round the flame, until we perish by that which dazzles us. How dreadful are the effects of youthful indiscretion,—a momentary pleasure is sought for in self-gratification,—a mind agonised by remorse, a shattered nervous system, an enervated body, and an incapacity for entering into the *marriage state*, general debility, loss of memory, imbecility of mind, consumption, impotency, and every description of mental and physical infirmity, are its inevitable results. Alas! no language can describe the horrors of this destructive and solitary vice,—so tyrannical in its sway, so utterly master of all the noble energies of life, that, once plunged into the abyss, the social compact of reason and sensibility evaporates, and nerveless apathy succeeds. Then let it be devoutly hoped, that those who have made themselves votaries to this solitary, secret, and pernicious pursuit, will pause, and reflect, before the melancholy hour arrives, when ministering relief will be unavailing, and the power of re-animation lost; let them shrink abashed with fear and horror! and think of the great and incalculable danger and guilt produced by such vile contamination, the impiety of which alone ought to be like gates of adamant, against a deed once visited with instant death, by the wrath of an offended Deity.

There is not a place, either in the Old or New Testament, where uncleanness, the lust of the flesh, or the abominations of Sodom are not condemned, but this sin is hinted at amongst others; and there is no doubt but those who are guilty of it are comprehended among the abominable. Who shall have their part in "the lake which

burneth with fire and brimstone."—Rev. 21, 8. What, know ye not, says St. Paul, that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost, which is in you, which you have of God? And this is a very powerful consideration to dissuade from uncleanness, being taken from the glory whereto God has raised us, even in regard as to our bodies. They are the temples of the Holy Spirit, because the Holy Spirit dwells in us, and pours forth his benefits upon us, sanctifies us, and consecrates us to the service of God. Wherefore our bodies, partaking of his honour, we are bound to preserve them in purity, and to employ them to holy purposes; for, if the temples dedicated to the worship of God, may not be profaned by any pollution, but must be kept pure and undefiled, how great ought the honour of our bodies to be, seeing God hath condescended to make them the temples of His Holy Spirit! This reflection of St. Paul lets us see plainly, that, whenever any give themselves up to uncleanness, they cease to be the temples of the Holy Spirit, just as the Apostle had said before, that they cease to be members of Jesus Christ, which shews this sin to be the occasion that the Holy Spirit of God withdraws from the hearts of such as are guilty of it, because his spirit cannot dwell with pollution. He tells us afterwards, in the same chapter, "Ye are not your own, for ye are bought with a price; therefore glorify God in your bodies, and in your spirits, which are God's."

When, after reading the Scripture, we soberly consider the precepts contained in it for a Holy life, the plainness in which they are delivered, and the woe

and everlasting misery denounced against the transgressors of the divine laws, it is surprising how people, in their senses, who pretend to read the Bible, and to be Christians, should dare to make a mock at sin, or set light by the least neglect of their duty. Yet so strong are the allurements of the flesh, and so powerful the force of lust, that they blind men from the most obvious, as well as weighty considerations, and make them outwardly ridicule what, upon self-examination, they must find they are inwardly startled at.

Yet, notwithstanding, the enormity of this offence is so conspicuous to the meanest capacity, and notwithstanding the records of the thousands and the tens of thousands who, down this precipice, have fallen into destruction; the universality of the practice is rendered every day more clear. It is by no means confined to the unlearned and thoughtless part of society; genius and learning are alike infected with its influence, and the most expanded capacity of exalted rank, and the highest qualifications of mind are no fences against this miserable infection.

> You think 'tis nothing. 'Tis a crime believe!
> A crime so great you scarcely can conceive.

Oh! how delusive, selfish, and prostrate, must be the spirit of him, who addicts himself to the habit of Onanism:—he banishes himself from his fellow-man,—he becomes an anti-social being; the tender sympathies, the ardent affection of the fairer portion of his species

he eradicates from his heart, and instead of that heart being a shrine for those feelings which ennoble man, he becomes an outcast on earth; at the same time his impurities, his defilements, and his sins, unfit him from enjoying bliss hereafter, in those regions, where there is no grief, woe, or tribulation, and where all is pure.

We therefore implore you, who have thus compromised every manly feeling, to retrace your steps; take the path of chastity, purity, and rectitude; avail yourselves of the means within your reach of invigorating your system, strengthening your mind, and becoming, in the fullest sense of the word, a man!—the noblest work of God.

Whether we view this subject in a religious, physical, or moral light, it is horrid to contemplate: it is offensive in the sight of God; the moral man shudders at the idea; and the train of physical evils resulting therefrom are terrific in the extreme. In various parts of Scripture we find declared that uncleanness is horrible in the sight of God. What can be more disgustingly so than Self-pollution? The crime is henious in the extreme; it destroys all those affections without which life is "stale, flat, and unprofitable;" and if the guilty being is so rash as to form a matrimonial alliance, he brings with him the seeds of discord, repugnance, disappointment and contempt, instead of those qualifications which would ensure conjugal regard and a healthy progeny, combined with every other felicity.

"Youth," says, M. Linnæus, "is the important period for forming a robust constitution. Nothing is so

much to be dreaded as the premature or excessive indulgence of amorous pleasure ; a body that is enervated in youth never recovers itself; old age and infirmity speedily come on, and the "thread of life is shortened." If then, such dreadful consequences arise from "amorous pleasure," how much *greater* are the evils which follow the solitary habit of Self-pollution ! Let us then hope that the truths contained in these pages will be well pondered over by those before whose eyes it may come, and that it may be a warning to them to discontinue the odious practices ere it is too late. Let reason rule and subdue the imagination, for if the victim to these practices is led away by his passions, they exercise the most complete tyranny over his reason, and he becomes degraded to the level of the irrational part of the creation. Feeling the utter impossibility of participation in the pleasures of society, and not deriving from the natural communion of the sexes, any of those extatic feelings of delight with which for wise purposes Providence endowed him, he imbibes a gradual and at length a rooted dislike to all conversation with his own species, bids adieu to the circle of mankind, and, imbued with a gloomy misanthrophy, the result of his own vicious conduct, secludes himself from that society, where, perhaps, he was designed to be the brightest ornament ; or, perchance, in a moment of phrensy, raising his hand against the existence which by his own folly, vice, and imprudence, he rendered so miserable and useless, and rushing unprepared into the presence of Him, whose wise purposes in the object of His creation, he had most impiously and unpardonably

violated and thwarted, for these infatuated indulgences bring *their own punishment.*

We will now proceed to give a detail of the mental and physical suffering of persons who have practised these pernicious habits, and which for the sake of perspicuity, we shall arrange under different heads.

1.—*The loss of too much semen* from masturbation, produces violent pains in the membrane of the brain, it completely deadens the senses; the memory becomes defective, and from the irritation of the brain, the faculties are greatly impaired, and the patient experiences a sensation of burning heat in the head, weakness, and sometimes loss of sight ensues; the ideas are confused, and frequently insanity is the result.

II.—A general lassitude is felt, accompanied with indolence, convulsions, coughs, melancholy, palpitation of the heart, and a sensation of suffocation. At night frightful dreams haunt the sleep, and by day a continual apprehension of imaginary evils.

III.—Pains in various parts of the body, especially in the breast, stomach, and abdomen, also in the organs of generation, are common symptoms in these cases, together with a continual seminal discharge from the urethra, which ultimately weakens the generative organs to such a degree that they are unable to perform their natural functions, and become as it were paralized.

IV.—Many are affected with eruptions on the face, and on parts of the body, while others have red and inflamed pimples on the penis and spermatic chord; the urine too is much inflamed, and in passing it, the patient experiences dreadful agony.

V. The features become completely changed, from the rosy hue of health to a dull heavy and sallow com-complexion; the eyes are dim, the lips lose their natural color, the teeth become black, the breath infected and unwholesome, and very frequently the different muscles contracted, and the whole frame distorted—

"The blooming powers of your youth are fallen,
"Your vigour pines, your vital pow'rs decay;
"Diseases haunt you, and untimely age
"Creeps on, unsocial, *impotent*, and lew'd.—ARMSTRONG.

(*See Engraving on the opposite page.*)

To illustrate the *dreadful effects* of this most baneful practice we cannot do better than quote a case from the work of that celebrated *French Physician, M. Tissot.*

"L. D. was by profession a watch-maker; he had lived prudently, and enjoyed a good state of health till he was about seventeen years of age. At this period he gave himself up to self-pollution, which he repeated every day, sometimes even to the third time, and the evacuation was always preceded by a slight insensibility and a convulsive motion in the extending muscles of the head, which drew it very much back, whilst the neck was extremely swelled. A year had not yet elapsed before he began to feel a great weakness after every act. This notification was not sufficient to restrain him from his filthy practices—his soul already devoted to these odours was incapable of forming any other, and the repetition of his crime became every day more frequent, till such time as he was in a state

No. 1

Representing the debilitated state of the body from the effects of Onanism or Self-pollution.

to apprehend his death. Too late grown wise, the evil had already made so great a progress that he was incurable, and the genital parts were become so easily irritated and were so weak, that it was no longer necessary that this unhappy youth should be an agent in order to shed his own seed: the slightest irritation immediately procured an imperfect erection, which was followed by an evacuation of this liquor, which daily increased his weakness. The spasm, of which he was not before sensible but in consummating the act, and which ceased therewith, was now become habitual, and frequently attacked him without any apparent cause, in so violent a manner, that during the whole period of the fit, which sometimes lasted fifteen hours and never less than eight, he felt such violent pain in the hinder part of the neck, he did not scream out, but absolutely howled, and all this while it was impossible for him to swallow either solids or fluids. His voice was become hoarse, he entirely lost his strength and was obliged to give up his profession, altogether incapacitated. Thus overwhelmed in misery, he languished almost without any assistance for some months, and was the more to be pitied, for what memory he had remaining, and which he was at length entirely bereft of, only served him to take an incessant retrospect of the cause of his misfortunes, which were increased by the aggravating horrors of remorse. He less resembled a living creature than a corpse; lying upon straw, meagre, pale, and filthy, casting forth an infectious stench, almost incapable of motion, a watery palish blood issued from the nose, his tongue was frightfully swelled, and saliva

constantly flowed from his mouth. Having a diarrhœa, he voided his excrement in the bed without knowing it; he had continued flux of semen; his sore watery eyes were deadened to that degree that he could not move them, his pulse was very small, quick, and frequent. It was with great difficulty he breathed, reduced almost to a skeleton in every part except his feet, which became dropsical: the disorder of his mind was equal to that of his body, devoid of ideas and memory, incapable of connecting two sentences, without being afflicted at his fate, without any sensation than pain which returned with every fit, at least every third day:—far below the brute creation, he was a spectacle, the horrible sight of which cannot be conceived, and it was difficult to discover that he had formerly made part of the human species. He died at the end of few weeks, his whole body having become dropsical."

All who practice Self-pollution are not *similarly* punished, this in a great measure depends on the temperament and constitution of the patient; but in every instance, if the punishment is not *commensurate* with the *crime*, it is still dreadful to contemplate, as the following selected passages will shew;—a man in the prime of life writes: "In my early youth I contracted an infamous habit, which destroyed my health; my head is confused, and subject to frequent swimmings, which made me apprehensive of apoplexy, for which reason I was blooded; but this was discovered to be a wrong measure. I have an oppression at my chest, which occasions a confused respiration.

N°. 2
Representing the last stage of mental & bodily exhaustion from Onanism or Self-pollution

I have frequent pains in my stomach, and by turns my whole body is affected; my sleep at night is disturbed and uneasy, and does not recruit my spirits. I have frequent itchings; I am pale; I have pains in my eyes, which are weak; my skin is of a yellow tinge, and my breath disagreeable," &c.

Another writes: "I cannot walk two hundred paces without resting; I am extremely weak; I have continual pains in all parts of my body, but particularly in my shoulders. I suffer greatly with pains in my breast; I retain my appetite, but it is a misfortune, as I have no sooner eaten anything, but I give all up I take. My eyes water, and are very sore; involuntary sighs frequently escape me."

A third writes: "My senses are greatly blunted, the fire of my imagination greatly decreased, *the sensation of my existence not near so quick;* all that appears before me is like a dream; I have more difficulty to conceive, and less presence of mind; in a word, I find myself perishing, though I can still sleep, have not lost my appetite, and look tolerably well in the face."

ON ONANISM AS A CAUSE OF SEXUAL DEBILITY.

We are not surprised at the attending evils of *Onanism*, when we consider that an immoderate emission of seed is not only prejudicial by reason of the loss of a most useful humour, but likewise by a too frequent repetition of the convulsive motion by which it is discharged; for the highest pleasure is followed by an

universal resolution of the natural powers, which cannot frequently take place without enervation. Besides, the more the *strainers* of the body are drained, the more humours they draw to them from the other parts: and the juices being thus conveyed to the genitals, *the other parts* are impoverished. Hence, it is from excessive venery arise lassitude, weekness, numbness, a feeble gait, head-aches, convulsions of the senses, but especially of the sight, and dulness of hearing, an idiot look, a feverish circulation, exsiccation, leanness, a consumption of the lungs and back, and effeminacy; these evils are increased and become almost incurable, by reason of a perpetual itch for pleasure, which the mind at last contracts, as well as the body; and from which it follows, that they have obscene dreams in sleep, and that the prone parts upon every slight occasion have a tendency to stiffen, and the quantity of replaced semen, however small, will be discharged from the relaxed cells by the very slightest effort, and even without any effort at all. In what manner does too great an emission of semen produce these disorders? The causes may be reduced to two; a privation of this liquor, and the circumstances which accompany emission. To enter into a general explanation of the organs which separate it, or to go into anatomical conjectures of the manner in which the secretion is made, or observe upon its sensible qualities, would be unnecessary; it is only *necessáry* for us to prove *its utility* by our own practical knowledge on the subject, together with the testimony of the most eminent physicians who have made these cases their more particular study. The following section

will therefore shew the circumstances that accompany emission.

There is no doubt that the seed of man arises from the humours of the body, and is the most valuable of them. What convinces us the more that this is correct, is, the weakness which those are sensible of, who lose *any*, however *small the quantity*, by intercourse in the *regular way;* veins and nerves from all parts of the body discharge themselves into the genital parts, which when replete and heated, produces a titilation, which is communicated through the whole frame, and carries an impression of the greatest pleasure; the humours are put into a kind of fermentation, whereby is separated all that is most precious and balsamic: and this part, *thus* separated from the *rest*, is conveyed by aid of the spinal marrow to the organs of generation. *Galen* says, "This humour is nothing but the most subtle of all others, it has veins and nerves, which convey it from all parts of the body to the genitals." Thus far have we shewn the value of a due regard and preservation of this most valuable fluid, and now pass to the second section, viz. the effects produced by an immoderate loss of semen.

Boerhaave remarks that "The loss of too much semen occasions lassitude, debilitates, and renders exercise difficult; it causes convulsions, emaciation and pains in the membrane of the brain; it deadens the senses, and particularly the sight. I have seen (he continues) a patient whose disorder began by lassitude, and a weakness in all parts of the body, particularly towards the loins; it was attended with an involuntary motion

of the tendons, periodical spasms, and bodily decay, insomuch as to destroy the whole corporeal frame." Mr. Ludwig, in describing the evils flowing from too copious evacuations of any kind, says, "Young people of either sex, who devote themselves to lasciviousness, destroy their health in dissipating those powers which were destined to bring their bodies to their greatest degree of vigour, and they at length fall into consumption." Mr. Klookof, in his work on disorders of the mind relative to the body, observes, "Too great a dissipation of the semen weakens the spring of the solid parts; hence arise weakness, laziness, phthisis, dorsal consumptions, numbness, and a deprivation of the senses, stupidity, madness, fainting, and convulsions."

The most clouded melancholy, indifference (might not one say even *aversion?*) for all pleasures, the impossibility of sharing in the conversation of company, wherein they are always absent; the thought of their own unhappiness, the despair which arises from considering themselves as the architects of their own misery, and the necessity of renouncing the felicities of marriage, are the fluctuating ideas which compel these miserable objects to sequester themselves from the world, and happy are those who do not put a finishing hand to their existence.

Galen, speaking on this subject, remarks, that, "When a person loses his seed, he loses at the same time the vital spirit;" so that it is not astonishing that too frequent coition should enervate, as the body is thereby deprived of the purest of its humours. *Pythagoras*, says, "It is the flower of the purest blood."

N°. 3

Representing a female suffering from Venereal disease while in a state of pregnancy

And again, *Alcmaeon*, that celebrated naturalist and physician, observes, "I look upon it (the seminal fluid), as a portion of the brain." *Plato* considered this liquor as "a running of the spinal marrow." "We can easily comprehend," says *M. Hoffman*, "how there is so close a connection between the brain and testicles; because these two organs secern from the blood the most subtle and exquisite lympha, which is destined to give strength and motion to the parts, and to assist even the functions of the soul. So it is probable, that too great a dissipation of these liquors may destroy the powers of the *soul*, and body." "The seminal liquids," says he, in another place, "is distributed in the same manner as the animal spirits of the brain, into all the nerves of the body; it seems to be of the same nature; wherefore, in proportion as the more is dissipated, the less is secerned from these spirits." *M. de Gaster* is of the same opinion: "The sperm is the most perfect and important of all the animal liquors, and the most elaborate, being the result of all digestions; its intimate connection with the animal spirits, evinces, that like them it derives its origin from the most perfect humours." Therefore we find that the most eminent Physicians and Philosophers of all ages, although differing in minutiæ, still agree on one point, viz., the vital importance of the 'seminal fluid' to the healthy exercise of the animal and intellectual functions of life. We may here make one or two observations, in further elucidation. We consider that from the relaxation which these excesses cause, arise much of the hypochondriasm which affect certain individuals; digestion, perspirations, and other necessary evacuations, are not

performed as they should be, hence arises a sensible diminution of the powers of the memory, and even of the understanding; the sight is from this cause clouded; all kinds of gout and rheumatism, pains and weakness in the back, and consumptions, are visited upon the unhappy sufferer; the organs of generation enfeebled, bloody urine, loss of appetite, head-aches, and disorders almost too numerous to specify in the small space to which this Work extends, are the invariable attendants; in one word we may sum up the total,—nothing shortens the duration of life so much as *Self Pollution* and the *abuse* of amorous pleasures.

During our practice, many have been brought under our notice afflicted with epilepsy, and which we traced, after investigating the cause, to self-abuse. When it is borne in mind the excited state the system is thrown into by those acts, it is not to be wondered at that such are the results; for, the continual and alarming inroads thus made upon the nervous system must create the greatest debility, thus predisposing to every kind of spasmodic disease, and more especially to epilepsy.

Apoplexy is well known to be produced, in many cases, by self-abuse, or an excessive indulgence in all kinds of sensuality, and which is clearly apparent when the causes of this awful visitation are taken into consideration. During the consummation of the act, the blood is driven so violently to the brain as to cause a rupture of a blood vessel, and produce instant death; or, if the unfortunate victim survives, the remainder of his existence is a burthen to him; he becomes impaired in intellect, and palsied in his limbs.

Tabes Dorsalis—Affection of the Spine —The muscles of the loins and interior portion of the body are contracted, and violent spasmodic affections arise in them; the act of discharging the semen is often accompanied by cramps and the most distressing sensations across the loins, combined with fatigue and extreme debility; demonstrating the injury inflicted on the spinal marrow.

The symptoms vary in different individuals. Some feel as if a girdle was tightly drawn round the waist; others a gnawing, lacerating, stabbing or dull pain, extending to one or both, and sometimes to the genital organs. In time the pains become more severe—gradual debility of the lower parts of the body is experienced, terminating, if not checked by judicious means, in palsy, paralysis, &c., &c., thus spinal deformities of every kind may be caused by Masturbation.

The general practitioner very seldom suspects that the consumptive invalid derives the malady from these solitary habits, so fertile in spreading devastation, remorse, and anguish in society. We have already pointed out how the blood is circulated with the most alarming impetuosity during an indulgence in these acts—increasing the action of the heart, thereby causing the blood to be driven with redoubled violence through the lungs;—exhaustion follows, leaving the constitution liable to all those diseases arising from excessive debility—consumption is produced, and, if the cause is not discovered, the result must be fatal; but if the case is not too far gone, and the medical adviser discovers the origin, the malady may be checked in its progress, and the patient's life

may be spared, giving him an opportunity to repair the breach wantonly made by those contaminations too often terminating in the destruction of both health and happiness.

Having concluded our remarks on the physical consequences which follow Self-abuse we now enter upon the

METHOD OF TREATMENT AND CURE.

The Patient who wishes for relief must in the first place *entirely discontinue this dreadful practice*, however difficult to do so from the force of habit, if he will but make this determination and become a convert to chastity we have every confidence that the constitution can be completely restored to its former strength and vigour by the celebrated

CORDIAL BALM OF ZEYLANICA;

OR,

NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,

which has been the means of restoring to perfect health those who have been suffering from the greatest debility, of the physical and moral powers, and in cases where the most eminent practitioners have experienced the greatest difficulty and failed in restoring the patient's health, this valuable Cordial has been found a *never-failing remedy*. Its balsamic qualities purifies the blood, invigorates and repairs the debilitated state of the whole system, restoring the faculties to their usual power and functions, and thereby allaying the irritation existing in the digestive

apparatus, more particularly in the stomach. The virtues of this medicine are daily demonstrated in the cure of headache,pains, and a sense of creeping along the vertebral columns, numbness, cramps lassitude, tremors, wandering pains through the limbs, &c., and those suffering from palpitation of the heart, and oppression of breathing will receive *immediate relief* by taking this Cordial.

Its principal seat of action is the *stomach*, restoring the digestive powers and sending from the organs of digestion new health, life, and vigour, into every part of the frame. As the stomach is in a great measure the principal source from which proceed most of the evils already described, so it must be the fountain head of the cure, and from it the salutary streams must take their rise, that are to revive and invigorate the *whole body:* hence it is that the *Cordial Balm of Zeylanica* or natures grand restorative, attacking the evil at the very root, eradicates at the same time the *effect* and *cause*, enriching and purifying the sources, from whence the nerves derive their health and soundness. It *fortifies* without *stimulating;* a short trial will be sufficient to convince how different it is from medicines which give *temporary relief*, only to bring on *a permanent and habitual agravation of the disease.*

Those who by debauchery or Self-abuse have destroyed their constitutions, form the largest class among the numbers in whose relief it is so sovereignly efficacious. But its good effects are not confined to these; there are *too* many others whose cases present similar symptoms, arising from causes very different, and who every day make use of this invaluable medicine with

equal benefit. The Cordial Balm of Zeylanica, by its softening, healing, and tonic, as well as by its prolific and salutary effects, affords a *sure prospect* of returning strength and a *certain hope* of muscular invigoration, to those who have sufficient strength of mind to abandon the baneful practice of masturbation.

Of all the diseases to which the human frame is liable, can there be any of more importance than those proceeding from early indulgence in Self-abuse? Complaints of this description require undivided attention, and should receive most judicious treatment. The general routine practitioner, from a want of knowledge of these peculiar cases may prescribe for some other complaint, having analogy in appearance and symptoms, whereby the patient is kept lingering in suspense and misery, until at last life seems a burden, and he is glad in escaping the *former*, to find refuge in the *latter*. We have made these complaints *our particular study*, and are, by dint of perseverance, attention, and extensive practice, become thoroughly acquainted with every symptom and effect of these complaints, therefore feel every confidence in offering as a perfect remedy the *Cordial Balm of Zeylanica*, or nature's grand restorative

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING THE CORDIAL BALM OF ZEYLANICA

The Cordial Balm of Zeylanica must be taken according to the following directions viz; *One Table spoonful four times a day, by itself, in wine, or water*, until the patient recovers. Where the Cordial Balm of Zeylanica is taken for the cure of nervous or sexual Debility, Involuntary or nocturnal emissions, deficiency of natural vigour or in cases of scurvy, scrofula, &c., Brodie's Purifying Vegetable Pills must also be taken, as follows:

Two Pills at night, and one in the morning.

The Cordial Balm of Zeylanica, from its salubrious and Balsamic properties, is well calculated to remove *Impotency, Barrenness, and every impediment to procreation.*

We may here make one or two observations, which we deem important. Much public prejudice exists against advertised Medicines, however good and beneficial; and many parties may use a *small quantity* of our Medicines *after having perhaps resorted to every other means of cure in vain;* and, forsooth, because their expectations are high, take not into consideration the *duration of the complaint,* but think that they ought to be cured immediately. To such we say, if you do *not* on the *first trial* experience the anticipated benefit, do not despair, but *persevere with patience,* and moreover we can promise every hope of success, for nothing short of insanity could induce us to expend thousands of pounds annually, both in advertising and stamp duty, if we were not fully convinced of the efficacy of our Medicines in the Complaints they profess to cure; and we have the satisfaction of being supported by the testimony of all who have taken them *of their peculiar and efficacious qualities.*

THE CORDIAL BALM OF ZEYLANICA.

Sold in Bottles, price 4*s.* 6*d. and* 11*s. each, or the quantity of four in one large Bottle for* 33*s., by which one* 11*s. bottle is saved.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

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Patients consulting MESSRS. BRODIE & Co. by letter must remit the usual *Fee of One Pound ;* and are requested to be as MINUTE in the detail of their cases as possible—The duration of the complaint, symptoms, age, and habits of living, should be particularly specified, as also the general occupation of the party.

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ELEVEN IN THE MORNING

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ON SUNDAYS FROM ELEVEN TILL ONE.

Only One Personal Visit is necessary to effect a Permanent Cure.

Some disorders have been many years in proceeding to such a degree of malignancy as cannot be eradicated in a few weeks; therefore it is in order to encourage steady perseverance in the use of proper means, that MESSRS. BRODIE & CO. *have adopted the plan of packing into boxes*

THREE LARGE BOTTLES,

CONTAINING THE QUANTITY OF TWELVE AT 11s. FOR £5. BY WHICH THE PATIENT SAVES £1. 12s.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this advantage, can (as a safe way of remitting) obtain a Post Office Order for £5., made payable at the Post Office, Bloomsbury, London; or, if more convenient, the money may be enclosed in a letter, which, by paying 1s. *at the Post Office for registering the same, will ensure against loss.*

MESSRS. BRODIE wish to impress upon the minds of their correspondents the necessity of always using the *same name, or initials in their correspondence,* for as their letters are arranged in *alphabetical order*, it will prevent delay to Patients in receiving their medicines, and save MESSRS. BRODIE much trouble.

OBSERVATIONS ON MARRIAGE.

"Increase and multiply."

It is quite obvious that when *Our Maker* gave this divine injunction, it was intended for the express purpose of procreation and the propagation of the Human race, by pure and lawful means, therefore *Marriage* was ordained as the best mode of carrying out such injunction. When we come to view the multifarious causes arising in opposition to the chief object of existence, originating in most instances from the folly and vice of youth, and terminating in premature decay of the natural vigour required for the Consummation of Marriage; we cannot help deploring the dreadful and vitiated state of society, for it is a fact well known, if not to the world at large, at least to professional men, that most of the feuds, bickerings, and unhappiness, in married life proceed from the incapacity of men to perform the secret duties required of them; and were it possible that we could dive into the secrets of Matrimony, we should find that the almost daily accounts of adultery and *crim. con.* cases, which appear in the newspapers, may be justly traced to this very cause. And can we be surprised at such a fact? Woman has implanted in her a natural instinct and love of sexual pleasure, when therefore she discovers that the man to whom she has plighted her faith, whom she has loved with the utmost ardency of affection, has sacrificed her to cruel disappointment, without the hope of having children to cheer

the path of declining life, who will wonder that she becomes careless of home, and fly into the arms of another? On the other hand,—how great must be the shame and remorse of the man who offers to the shrine of female's purest love, a shattered, broken, and debilitated frame! What connubial bliss can he expect? The hatred and curses, "not loud but deep," of her, whom he deceived, by specious but false hopes. How little does the youth and the mature man think what evils may be averted, especially in *married life,* by the total abandonment of those *pernicious practices*, noticed in a former part of this Work, by seeking in time, advice and the PROPER REMEDIES for removing the evils that spring therefrom. A man should never marry till he finds himself free from all impediments of the generative functions, for

"Strength they want, Love's task to undergo!

Then may he be blessed with the affection of his wife—then may he be the happy father of children to perpetuate his name, to assist him in the ordinary duties of life, to support and to protect him in old age. To such who are sufferers from this vice we would say, Lose no time, and let not false delicacy prevent your making your cases known, and receiving proper treatment; and a removal of the physical disqualifications with which you are assailed.

There is another cause (unless removed) inimical *to procreation in Woman,*—viz. barrenness or sterility which in many cases arise from malformation of the organs of generation, but more frequently from early

abuse,—*Leucorrhœa,* or Whites, is often followed by barrenness; at all events it is very debilitating and impedes conception; Barrenness is also caused by retention of the urine, *irregularity of the menstrual courses,* and a variety of other causes, all of which can be removed (except in cases of malformation,) by proper remedies being applied.

Painful as it must be to man to be bereft of the power of generation, or to have it suspended for an indefinite period, it is still more painful to see the young and lovely *Woman,* the

> "Fairest of creation!—last and best
> Of all God's works."

gradually sink into decay, and to reflect that there is some lurking evil in the bud which prevents its expansion into bloom, when the evil may be averted. Many an amiable married woman too, from false delicacy, suffers her health to be endangered for the want of summoning sufficient courage to apply for assistance. We really think such modesty may be carried too far, *so far* as to become a crime. *No fastidious notions ought to prevent an early application for advice,* as many of the causes which prevent maternity, *can be removed;* and in most cases where we have been applied to, we are happy to say, our efforts have been successful, except in advanced age, where nature has opposed our attempts at a *complete* success,we are still gratified to think that we have afforded such *relief* as could naturally be expected.

Speculations have arisen among physiologists as to the effect of climate and season, as well as age and

temperament, on the reproductive powers. Temperate and warm climates are more prolific in exciting the copulative desire than the uncongenial situations of the North. The seasons bear a somewhat near analogy—spring is supposed to be more potent than summer, autumn, or winter, in arousing the amative propensities. Man is when in a state of health capable of procreating, but when there is debility of the digestive or generative organs, the injury can only be repaired by the use of proper stimulating diet and medicine, to occasion due and sufficient secretion.

The Cordial Balm of Zeylanica, or Nature's Grand Restorative, may be used *with the most perfect assurance of success.* It favors *the reproduction of the semen,* and *strengthens at the same time the secretory vessels and reservoirs, so as to insure at once a due elaboration and sufficient retention of that liquor;* and by that means remove gradually all the affections of the genital parts in *both sexes,* as gleets, involuntary emissions, paralitic flaccidity of the muscles, *flour albous,* &c. *substituting vigour for impotence, and introducing fecundity in the place of barrenness.*

REMARKS

ON THE

HEREDITARY TRANSMISSION OF DISEASE.

We cannot pass over the subject of MARRIAGE without touching upon "*the Hereditary Transmission of Disease.*" especially as it is a subject well worthy the consideration of all those who wish to enter the matrimonial state, and of vital importance to society at large. The prevailing resemblance between parents and children in features, form, voice, and even constitutional peculiarities, is sufficiently known to satisfy any one of the possibility of such a transmission. If the parents are healthy, the probability is that their children are born healthy. Great anxiety exists with most married people to perpetuate their identities, to create new objects to concentrate all their affections and love, and who, when born, instinctively bind them more closely to this attractive world. Where is the being who does not feel mortified at beholding in his anxiously-looked-for offspring, the unfolding of infirmity and disease? Content are they to bear the ordinary chances of the ills "that flesh is heir to," let but their children bear the impress of health: but sad and reflecting must it be to observe in their issue the evils and germs of disease they have nurtured in themselves. How many are there in the world inhaling the breath of life, without any of its enjoyments, in whom respiration feeds the flame of disease inherited from the parent, and which is hasten-

ing them to a premature grave! How many, secluded from society by some scrofulous or pestilential disease, of which they are the innocent sufferers! How many living specimens in whom reason is left a blank, and who drag on a miserable existence, inferior to the irrational animal: or afflicted with cutaneous blemishes and incipient disease, which lie dormant till the period of matrimony, only to be further encouraged, by which analagous change is frequently effected. These few remarks, we trust, will be deeply considered by those who contemplate *entering*, or have *actually entered*, married life; for as reflection is always productive of good, *reflection* in such a case will lead the enquiring mind to find an '*antidote*' for the '*bane*' of the evils we have endeavoured to depict; and as they originate from the various forms of disease and *pernicious practices* treated of in this Work, we are enabled to point out a sure way to avert their dreadful consequences, which we do by recommending all who have suffered, or are suffering from disease or constitutional debility, to take a regular course of the *Cordial Balm of Zeylanica, or Nature's Grand Restorative, previous to their entering the marriage state*, in order that their health may be firmly established, and that they may be rendered competent and fit to fulfil the duties of matrimony, and appreciate

"Beauty————————————
"Which steals so softly o'er the youthful heart,
"And gives it a new pulse unknown before."

PART II.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS

ON

VENEREAL & SYPHILITIC DISEASES

IN EVERY STAGE:

WITH REMARKS ON THE TREATMENT OF

GONNORRHŒA; GLEET; SYPHILIS; SECONDARY SYMPTOMS; STRICTURES; &c.;

ALSO,

ON THE ABUSE OF MERCURY.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

When and how the Venereal Disease was introduced into Europe, are questions of little importance; to check its progress, and prevent the ravages it makes on the human species, are objects of the first consideration; these objects are more extensive than is generally imagined. Numberless constitutions are inevitably ruined, often before the patient is aware of his danger, or the proper steps have been taken to prevent it.

The Venereal Disease arises from the gratification of the strongest passion which nature has implanted in the

human breast, and though the power of this passion is acknowledged by all, yet a degree of turpitude is attached to its indulgence. This lays the foundation of a concealment which too often produces tragical consequences. Shame or fear have prevented many from applying for assistance, until the disease becomes almost *incurable;* and which, if attended to in the first instance, would have been removed without danger. It is a shocking reflection, *that by the folly of one unguarded moment, a young man's prospects in life should be completely ruined*, by a disease, too, which is not in its own nature fatal, and which never proves so, unless from *neglect*, or *improper* treatment; yet this distressing scene is of every day occurrence.

The misery this class of disease have caused in every part of the world is too well known to require a minute detail, but, unfortunately, many do not give the subject much consideration, but rush headlong into all kind of excesses, unmindful of the direful consequences which are too often the result upon the health, the reproductive functions, and on life itself.

When the Venereal Virus attacks the throat or palate, the membrane of the roof of the mouth becomes red and inflamed, pimples form upon it, which open, ulcerate, and exposes the bony palate, soon forming a communication between the mouth and nose, which cause the fluids to return through it, and the voice to be changed into a *nasal twang*. The face is also covered with suppurating eruptions.

(See Engraving on the opposite page.)

N°. 6

Representing Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia & eruptions on the face

N° 7

Representing Venereal eruptions & ulcerations of the face & throat

Cases are daily submitted to our attention, wherein we see the rapid inroad these diseases make upon the constitution, *when unchecked or injudiciously treated;* for a variety of obstacles and difficulties present themselves, even to the close observer and experienced practitioner; and which require the utmost knowledge and skill to surmount—assuming so many shapes, the malignancy and virulence of the contagion varying according to the constitution of the patient, and the time the insidious poison has been lurking in the system, &c., thus showing the necessity of adopting a mode of treatment according to the nature of the case.

It is impossible to imagine what sufferings may be entailed, by the parent on the offspring, if the system is

not thoroughly purified *(previous to marriage)*; at the same time causing the unhappiness of her with whom he has linked his fate. There have been instances in our practice of persons suffering from gonorrhœa who have thought themselves cured, *having merely a thin watery discharge from the urethra* (*and that very slightly*) infecting their wives; thus creating a catalogue of woes in their domestic circle, and begetting children who inherit from them the germs of disease. Instances could be quoted of women giving birth to six or eight infants in succession, born dead and decomposed, in consequence of ill cured syphilis in the father; it is, therefore, *highly criminal* for any man to *marry*, if the system is not *completely purified of infection*—for if this is not observed, and he even has children which *survive birth*, they are very likely to be a spectacle to all beholders, subject to eruptions of the most inveterate tendency; thus many families inherit maladies arising from impure blood, scrofulous or venereal taint, which assume so many appearances that the greatest discrimination is necessary to detect its precise nature—at one time affecting the surface of the body with eruptions and ULCERS (*see engraving on next page*) *at another period producing the most violent pains in the limbs and bones, which is frequently mistaken for rheumatism;* and thus the whole frame decays, and a lingering death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

Notwithstanding the improvement in the mode of treating this malady, it is a disorder of so penetrating and malignant a nature, that it is requisite to watch it through all its stages *with the utmost attention*; the

insidious and pernicious influence of the venereal virus must be counteracted with promptitude by *efficient medicines*, that will lead to those results so much to be desired, *without endangering the constitution.*

It is no reflection on the knowledge or judgment of members of the profession in general, to say, they have very seldom an opportunity of having that *experience in diseases arising from venereal excesses, or originating in disorganization of the reproductive organs*, in consequence of their attention being drawn to the numerous other diseases which the human frame is incident to. Neither do we arrogate to *ourselves superior endowments*, but in consequence of an extensive practice of many years in

a particular branch of the profession, we are enabled to offer to those requiring our aid, the advantages we have obtained by a practical knowledge of these diseases.

Without further preface we shall now enter more minutely into a description of the different forms syphilis assumes, in as concise, clear, and intelligible a manner as possible.

The Venereal Disease may be divided into different classes, according to the appearances it assumes after sexual intercourse with infected persons; first then we will take

GONNORRHŒA, OR CLAP.

The principal symptoms indicating Gonnorrhœa, is a scalding burning sensation along the urethra, as the urine passes through it, also the pouring forth of a profuse discharge of yellow matter from the same passage. The time elapsing between the act of copulation and the appearance of Gonnorrhœa is uncertain, varying from the third to the sixth, and even ninth day. Cases have been known where it has made its appearance in the short space of *twelve* hours; Dr. John Hunter relates a case where six weeks elapsed before it became perceptible; the average time however is, from three to nine days, but much depends upon the temperature and state of the blood at the time.—Gonnorrhœa is not so severe in woman as in men, at least not so painfully severe, but frequently much more difficult to cure. The general symptoms attending Gonnorrhœa are, Inflammation of the Urethra, producing first a white then

yellow or green matter; a peculiar ulcer forms on the glans, prepuce, or body of the penis, and is called *Chancre*, with a swelling of the groin termed Bubo. The stream of the urine is diminished in size, and instead of passing in one stream, becomes forked, and is voided with great difficulty and in small quantities. The symptoms of a Clap fully developed, are severe scalding, voluminous discharge, painful erections, local inflammation, probably *phymosis* or *paraphymosis*, glandular swellings, and swelled testicle.

In the first and inflammatory stage of Clap, the following injection should be used:—

Sugar of Lead	8 oz.
Rose Water	8 oz.
Distilled Vinegar . . .	2 drs.

Mix.

And two of the *Purifying Vegetable Pills* to be taken at night, and one in the morning.

The efficacy of these pills are so well known, that comment is hardly necessary, except that we have used them in our extensive practice for many years with the *greatest success*, and can with pleasure recommend them, the more particularly as they require no confinement to the man of business, or restraint to the man of pleasure.

CHORDEE.

Is a contraction of the principal nerve of the penis, and is the most painful symptom attending Gonnorrhœa; The erection of the penis in this stage is most agonizing and painful; it wholly prevents sleep, and induces frequent emissions of semen, which are voided with great difficulty, and accompanied with blood, followed by a desire but inability to urinate. Where the inflammation is great, and the Chordee severe, abscess in perineo is produced, and in other instances the absorbents of the penis inflame, swell, and become hard, and occasionally run on to suppuration.

TREATMENT.—The best remedy is a grain of opium taken at bed-time, or from 10 to 12 drops of laudanum in a small glass of water; it must not, however, be continued *every night.* This treatment will allay much of the pain caused by this unpleasant sensation.

When the inflammation has to a certain degree subsided, which may easily be ascertained by the discharge decreasing, THE CORDIAL BALM OF ZEYLANICA should be taken in doses of one Table spoonful four times a day, *to strengthen the generative organs,* and one of the Purifying Vegetable Pills at night, and one in the morning should also be taken *to purify and cleanse the blood.*

PHYMOSIS.

This symptom is occasioned by irritation, the foreskin being so inflamed and swelled at the end, that it cannot be drawn back to expose the nut or glans:—like

Chordee it is one of the collateral symptoms of virulent Gonnorrhœa.

Treatment.—Fomentation, or a poultice are among the best. The poultice should be a bread poultice; great care should be taken in putting the skin back and not the least violence be used in doing so. The Cordial Balm of Zeylanica and Purifying Vegetable Pills must be taken, as in cases of *Chordee.*

DROPSICAL STATE OF THE PENIS.

It frequently happens that in severe cases of Gonnorrhœa, the prepuce, when in a state of Phymosis, is enormously swollen : it feels cold, doughy, and pits upon pressure; and although this is seldom attended with much danger, yet it gives considerable alarm and uneasiness to the patient. Some cases are relieved by cold applications; and sometimes leeches are necessary.

PARAPHYMOSIS

Is the reverse of Phymosis, for in this complaint, when the foreskin is drawn back it cannot be made to recover its proper position on the nut or glans, from the mutual swelling of both parts. Immediate application should be made in this case to the proper remedies, as it is more serious than Phymosis, inasmuch as sometimes an œdematous swelling takes place, and extensive ulceration is the consequence.

SWELLED TESTICLE.

Swelled Testicle is not always the result of Gonnorrhœa, but caused by violent exercise, colds, &c. The Purifying Vegetable Pills should be regularly taken, and the part *fomented* with hot water: a few poppies put in the water will improve the effect. If the swelling does not give way, *leeches should be immediately applied*, and continued during the swelling, and until it is reduced.

GONNORRHŒAL RHEUMATISM.

Whether Rheumatism belongs to gonnorrhœal consequences, or caused by cold caught or applied to a constitution predisposed to its reception by the latter disease, it is difficult to say. From its prevalence in persons who have had a severe attack of Clap, and its differing somewhat from ordinary Rheumatism, it is a fair presumption that Clap paves the way for its admission, and modifies its character. When the patient suffers from *Gonnorrhœal Rheumatism*, the following mixture should be taken.

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla	1 oz.
Hydriodate of Potash . .	half dr.
Water	1 pint.

Mix.

A Wine-glassfull twice a day, and one Table spoonful of the *Cordial Balm of Zeylanica* to be taken four times a day.

The parts affected should be rubbed with the following Ointment:

Veratrine	10 grs.
Spermaceti Ointment . .	1 oz.

Mix together. A small piece, the size of a nut to be rubbed over *the part affected*, night and morning.

GONNORRHŒAL OPHTHALMIA.

There can be no question that *Ophthalmia*, during Venereal disease, is in every instance produced by the matter being directly applied to the Eye, but not from retropulsion of the disease, as has been ridiculously asserted. Patients are too often very careless of these matters. They ought at all times, immediately after touching the affected parts, to wash their hands with soap and water. This certainly is one of the most acute, inflammatory, painful, and destructive affections, which, perhaps, occur in the whole range either of the practice of Physic or Surgery. No acute disease can equal it for rapidity, torture, and destruction.

SYMPATHETIC BUBO.

Is a swelling of the glands of the groin, which gradually increase till they suppurate and burst: the wound thus occasioned is often very difficult to cure. In the early stage of Bubo, mercurial ointment may be used with success; but if allowed to go on, leeches must be applied; the mercurial ointment, and taking the Purifying Vegetable Pills, and Cordial Balm of Zeylanica, in most instances, are the surest remedies.

GLEET.

Assumes nearly the same changes and appearances as Gonnorrhœa; and no doubt in many instances is the remnant of Gonnorrhœa without inflammation. Gleet also arises from stricture, from debility, and from ulceration. The only mode of distinguishing Gleet from Gonnorrhœa are these, viz.:—Where there is pain on passing water, irritability of the bladder, tenderness in the perinœum or neighbouring parts, and the discharge plentiful and offensive, staining the linen with a "foul spot," it may with certainty be decided to be *Clap;* but where the discharge is next to colourless, like gum water, for instance, and where there is no other local uneasiness than a feeling of relaxation, and it has existed *for a long time,* and was or was not preceded by a Gonnorrhœa, it may fairly be called a *Gleet,* or more properly a chronic inflammatory state of the lining membrane of the urethra. Gleet may be produced by loss of *tone,* in some or the whole portion of the secretive vessels, induced by many of the accidents of life, or physical intemperance, when they not only void various kinds of fluids at intervals, which impair the muscular and nervous energy of the Generative organs, but render persons labouring under this description of weakness very susceptible of infection, should they hold sexual intercourse with those but *slightly* diseased. Of all diseases, Gleet is the most *deceptive,* for when the patient, by adopting strict regimen, and abstaining from every stimulant likely to create inflammation, finds himself better, the discharge diminished,

and congratulating himself on the *supposed* departure of a troublesome complaint, out it springs again, in all the strength and obstinacy of its character; and thus from day to day, and week to week is the patient harassed and annoyed. The treatment for Gleet is the frequent use of the Cold Bath, the Testicles should be sponged with cold spring water as often as possible, and the patient should be careful as to diet, must live *regular*, and take *moderate exercise*.

Take one Table spoonful of the Cordial Balm of Zeylanica four times a day.

Injection to be used.

Sulphate of zinc, . . .	10 grains.
Rose water, . . .	4 oz.

Mix and inject with a syringe three or four times a day.

By adhering to this treatment the patient will soon be cured.

MUCAL GLEET.

Generally originates from causes apart from Gonnorrhœa, and is explained in that part of our work "On Onanism," as it pertains more particularly to that part of the subject, ending in seminal weakness and loss of the reproductive powers. We recommend in all such cases, an *immediate* PERSONAL application to us, for by timely advice the evils could be *prevented*, and *the constitution restored to health.*

MORBID IRRITABILITY OF THE URETHRA.

Of the varied symptomatic sensations, few are more provoking and fretting than some continued troublesome itching or pain that frequently attends the passing of the water ; there may be no discharge of any kind, but there is either a constant tingling, partially-pleasurable sensation, drawing the attention perpetually to the urethra ; or there is felt some particular heat or pain during the act of micturition. These feelings do not always indicate a Venereal affection ; they appear to depend upon local irritation, perhaps induced by a morbid condition of the urine. The treatment consists in *temperate diet* and moderately laxative medicines.

STRICTURE.

Of all diseases of the genito-urinary system, stricture is the most formidable. It is not the most difficult to cure, but when neglected involves more disturbances,—disturbances which frequently compromise only with loss of life. Stricture of the Urethra is often caused by the unskilful treatment of Gonnorrhœa, *masturbation, long retention of urine, sedentary habits, excessive indulgence,* &c. When the orifice of the urethra is contracted by structural disorganization, it is termed *permanent stricture,* when by some spasmodic contraction,—*temporary.* Spasmodic Stricture very frequently arises from Gleet or Gonnorrhœa, imperfectly or only partially cured, *and retention of urine.* How many persons are there who, from timidity or false delicacy, when in company, will rather suffer extreme pain than leave the room to

answer the calls of nature. Thus the bladder becomes replete, and at length the desire to *make* water continues, but the *power of doing so* completely gone. The most alarming consequences may ensue, if immediate relief is not obtained; no time therefore should be lost in using the *Cordial Balm of Zeylanica*, which will cause an immediate flow of the urine, when the irritation of the urethra will be removed, and the patient recover from the attack. But permanent stricture is not so easily subdued—it attacks every part of the urethra, from the uppermost extremity to the very root of the penis. The orifice of the canal is diminished sometimes to the extent that the finest catheter cannot be introduced; retention of urine ensues, ulceration follows, and most fatal are the results if not controlled by the utmost tact and skill.

A patient may have a trifling stricture for years without experiencing much inconvenience. He takes cold, fatigues himself, commits some stomachic or other excess, may possibly have fever, all of which will more or less disturb the general economy, alter the character of the urine, and in that manner doubly accelerate the disorganization going on in the urethra. A small abscess may spring up *in* the urethra, or *below* it, among the cellular membranes and integuments. In either case, it chances now and then to burst an opening, and create a communication externally with the urinary passage, constituting what is called a *fistula*. It is melancholy, notwithstanding the resisting and reparative power of nature to avoid so saddening a disease as stricture. Independently of which, where

so much disease exists as in the urethra, the urine also constantly pressing against ulcerating and irritable surfaces, extravasation of that secretion takes place, and the most alarming consequences ensue. In the simplest form of stricture, many important functions are disturbed. Besides which, the natural sensitiveness of the genital organs becomes speedily and much impaired.

Permanent Stricture approaches so imperceptibly, that persons are not aware of its presence until it is too firmly established. For a long period the patient may be suffering from Stricture—the disease progresses; on rising in the morning, he perceives a glutinous substance covering the orifice and nut of the penis, arising from the discharge of the diseased parts; the urine flows in a forked or double stream, and then as the accumulated matter is dissolved, it becomes natural.

When Stricture is allowed to continue, it prevents, in a greater or less degree the natural flow of seminal fluid, forcing it backwards into the bladder, and rendering the individual sterile and disqualified for sexual connexion. Notwithstanding the danger arising from these diseases, *they may be subdued* when treated in a proper manner; in fact, there should *be no delay in these cases;* means should be adopted without loss of time, to remove every vestige of the malady, and thereby prevent an host of evils and a deal of suffering, mental as well as bodily, to the patient.

There are numerous *other complaints*, which we may term "incidental complaints," attending Gonnorrhœa, Gleet, &c., such as Disease of the Prostrate Gland, Fistulas; a species of insect too, called pedicula, or

crab lice, is apt to generate about the pubes, and indeed extend over the body, particularly those parts where hair grows, viz. under the arm-pits, chest, and eye-brows, *if the greatest cleanliness be not preserved.* The itching they give rise to is very harrassing and unpleasant, and the patient cannot avoid scratching, and rubbing the parts into sores. A little mercurial ointment, however, well rubbed about the parts for a night or two, will cause them to disappear. The Purifying Vegetable Pills should be taken one at night, and one in the morning, for some time, to purify the blood. The Cordial Balm of Zeylanica should also be taken to strengthen the system.

SYPHILIS OR POX.

This is a more violent form of Venereal Disease than Gonnorrhœa. It may be divided into two forms, *primary* and *secondary.* The former consists of a chancre or ulcer, forming on the nut of the penis, which rapidly extends, and when not checked in the proper time, will ultimately destroy the whole of the penis. In a few days after the formation of chancre, a bubo or abcess of the groin follows, which suppurates or bursts, and a quantity of matter escapes; instances have been known where it has even reached the femoral artery, which, from the ulceration and hæmorrhage, has caused loss of life. The precursor of chancre is a slight inflammation; it seldom happens that there is more than *one chancre;* although instances do occur where there are *two, three,* or *four;* this, however, is usually with females *Dr. Hunter* says, *from the surface on which the poison*

acts being so much larger. These chancres or ulcers are often confounded with little excoriations and ulcers, produced by friction or by irritating subacious matter in men, and with sores in the labia and thighs of women, arising from fluor albus; these, when they arise from coition, appear immediately, and are easy of cure. The FOLLOWING ENGRAVING will shew the dreadful effects of Syphilis on the skin, *caused by the immoderate use of mercury.*

There are a variety of ulcers occurring from connexion, and are as variously described, viz.: *superficial, elevated, indurated,* gangrenous, phagedœmic, sloughing, &c. &c.; the treatment of which by many is the administration of mercury to cause salivation; but we are among that class who set their faces against

No. 4

Representing the face of a child where it has inherited constitutional disease from the mother

No. 5

Representing ulcerations of the body during the earlier stage of Syphilis

powerful and pernicious poisons (of which we shall allude to more particularly in another part of this Work) being convinced however efficacious mercury may be in removing one disease, all the benefit derived is lost again in the many complaints the use of it engenders in the system. The indication of cure is to produce a change in the character of the sore, and reduce it to the nature of *a common* one, and the only advisable method is to fulfil such indication by constitutional treatment, assisted by local means, without the proper union of which, the *bare healing of a chancre is no proof of the eradication of the disease.* In the primary stage of Syphilis there is not a more speedy and certain cure than the *Purifying Vegetable Pills,* two at night, and two in the morning, and dressing the chancre several times a day with the following wash, which may be had of any chemist:—

Calomel . . .	1 scruple.
Lime Water . . .	3 ounces.

Mix.

A little lint should be used to wipe away the matter from the chancre, after which wash the penis clean in luke-warm water, and apply the above lotion with a piece of clean linen rag or lint. If the chancre should not get better from this treatment in a few days, apply the *blue* wash, as below; the pain occasioned from this wash is sometimes very great, when this is the case dilute it with a small quantity of water:—

Sulphate of Copper . . .	5 grains.
Distilled Water . . .	1 oz.

Mix.

SYPHILITIC BUBO.

In Gonnorrhœa, Buboes are mere temporary compared with these. The pain and inconvenience attending Buboes is very great, saying nothing of the channel they open to secondary symptoms. No person can be ignorant of the approach of a Bubo. There is seldom much advance of swelling without increase of pain, which latter may be said to attract the patient's attention to the part, when a tumour, possibly of the size of a common bean is discovered; it is at first moveable, but soon feels as though firmly fixed; and there is much inconvenience in walking. If the disease proceeds to suppuration, a continued throbbing is felt in the part, which also swells, assumes a redness, and at last an evident sense of fluctuation is perceived. The skin becomes thin and tender, which, unless punctured, bursts and emits its contents, leaving a wound with ragged edges, and very difficult to heal. Buboes may be dispersed when they make their first appearance by rubbing on the parts some *strong mercurial ointment*, and taking two *Purifying Vegetable Pills* every night and morning.

LUES VENEREA, OR SECONDARY SYMPTOMS.

Secondary Symptoms is so called, from the fact that if the primary stage of Syphilis is not speedily eradicated, the venereal poison finds its way into the system, and becomes impregnated with the blood. Lues Venerea is supposed to be imbibed from a very sensitive glans

penis—a simple abrasion of the skin of that organ—an ordinary ulcer, *or it may be transferred by inoculation.*

Six weeks is the time usually allowed to elapse between primary and secondary symptoms; but it is not invariably the case; instances have occurred where the disease has embraced, and most severely, both stages in *a fortnight*, and others between which a much longer time has existed; the first symptoms of *Lues* consist either of sore throat or spotted skin. When the skin is the seat, red spots are perceived; the red colour soon *dies* into a brownish or copper-coloured hue; occasionally, at the outset, small pimples are observed, which break and scrufs; the coppery coloured spots next feel rough, and a kind of scruf will exude, that after a few days falls off to make way for more. The disease being more usually slow, than rapid in its progress, weeks may be consumed before ulceration occurs, and merely a discoloration of the skin is seen in spots, seldom exceeding the size of a sixpenny or fourpenny piece. Some of these spots will nearly disappear, leaving a faint scar, and new ones will spring up. The entire body may be covered with them; but usually those parts nearer the centre of circulation generally possess the most—such as the head, neck, and face.

(*See Engraving on next page.*)

As the disease progresses, the scruf on the spot accumulates, falls off, re-forms, getting thicker each time, when upon being detached, for they cling now *more closely*, a sore and moist state of the skin is observable; this will become covered with a new crust, or at once proceed to suppuration.

Where an ulcer is formed, it will sometimes spread rapidly, and embrace a patch the size of a shilling, when the process of ulceration will assume the vigour of Disease. The patient experiences continual sweats, the legs become swollen and ulcerated—

N°. 8

Representing the leg swollen & ulcerated from the effects of Secondary symptoms

N°. 9

Representing the face covered with Tubercles & venereal extrescences

(*See Engraving*)

The shoulders, arms, and wrists also present a somewhat similar appearance; when the disease extends to the hands it is marked by exfoliations of the palms, with occasional deep cracks that cause much pain.

(*See Engraving.*)

There is also considerable discharge of mucus from the stomach, accompanied by hoarseness, and sometimes loss of voice; the breath becomes most offensive and disgusting. These are followed by a general affection of the bones, called *nodes.* The seat of nodes is generally on the *shin bones*, and the *os frontis*, which being the most exposed, is the most frequently attacked. Suppuration sometimes takes place, and when this has occurred on the front, it has happened that the same suppurative process has occurred interiorily between the *dura mater*, or the external membrane of the brain, and the internal surface of the bone, and death is the consequence.

Such are the evils of this form of Syphilis, if neglected or allowed to progress through improper treatment.

N.º 10

Representing the face covered with Tubercles & Venereal excrescences.

N.º 11

Representing the last stage of Lues Venerea where the Mouth nose & part of the face are destroyed from that disease & the baneful effects of mercury

SECONDARY SYMPTOMS may be engrafted in the constitution and remain dormant for a considerable period. The forms it assumes are various:—affections of the throat, ulcers of the mouth, uvula, palate, of the gullet, &c.; blotches, eruptions of the skin, deafness, warts, ulcers of the tongue, &c., &c. The neglect of the first appearance of this disease, or the unskilful management of it, will be the means of allowing *secondary symptoms* to harrass the patient—and harrassing indeed are such symptoms:—Rheumatism, heartburn, indications of a low fever, a flushed countenance, and, in short, a true venereal hectic may be mistaken for consumption. The appearance of ulceration is the first proof of *secondary symptoms* it begins with a sense of pricking in the part, especially while in the act of swallowing; there is a dark redness round the circumference of the ulcer, which is more painful at night than the daytime; the edges of the ulcer are ragged and brown; its bottom is covered with a foul slough, occasioning a disagreeable taste in the mouth, and the sense of hearing becomes much impaired. There is a *Second Class* of "Secondary Symptoms" in which the health suffers more considerably. The patient becomes yellow, and often of a leaden color; the pulse is quick, as in hectic fever;—the patient is troubled with a distressing heartburn and considerable discharge of mucus from the stomach, accompanied by hoarsness and loss of voice, and causes the breath to become most offensive and disgusting; these are followed by *a general affection of the bones;* the nose becomes also affected, and, in many

instances, entirely destroyed from the virulence of the disease.

Caries of the bones, ulcers on the lungs, are the occasional results of *Lues*, as are dropsical swellings, with other combinations, under which the patient must sink.

Infection may be communicated to the embryo infant, which, in such a case, would be hereditarily affected.—Instances of this deplorable description come frequently before medical men.

Sometimes the infant is so tainted with disease that it dies previous to birth, at others, it expires immediately on entering the world, or, if it survives, lives an evidence of the culpable neglect of the parents. We are happy, in conclusion on this subject, to say the *worst forms of Secondary Symptoms may be cured* by having timely recourse to the *Purifying Vegetable Pills* and the *Cordial Balm of Zeylanica.*

WARTS

Venereal Warts are very easily cured, being merely a disease of the skin. They generally appear on the foreskin or glans of the penis in *men,* and on the labia pubendi, and about the perineum in *women.*

The following lotion, applied to the Warts several times with a feather or a piece of lint, will cause them to disappear :—

Nitrate of Silver . . .	1 scruple
Distilled Water . . .	1 ounce.

Mix and strain.

SYPHILITIC SORE THROAT.

Syphilitic Sore Throat consists of ulcerations of the *fauces, tonsils,* and *soft palate.* The first indication is a redness and sensation of dryness ; a small white spot presently becomes perceptible, which as rapidly spreads, and in a short time, indeed in a few hours, a cavity of the tonsils takes place, as if a portion of them had been scooped out, *is observable.* At other times, the ulceration will be more superficial, but not less rapid in its progress, extending over the upper part of the palate and back of the throat, and its excavated surface covered with a light or yellowish adhesive matter.

In cases of Syphilitic Sore Throat, the *Purifying Vegetable Pills* must be taken, two at night and two in the morning, and the *Cordial Balm of Zeylanica,* taken according to the general Directions, at least for one month after the throat is well, in order to prevent a relapse.

The following Gargle must be used :

Tinct. Cayenne Pepper . .	30 drops.
Muriatic Acid	15 drops.
Infusion of Roses . . .	6 drops.

The throat to be gargled frequently ; care however must be taken *that none passes into the stomach.*

WE HAVE INVARIABLY FOUND THIS TREATMENT SUCCESSFUL.

INCIDENTAL COMPLAINTS.

SCURVY.

Is principally caused by the acrimony of the blood, but the acrimony may be of different kinds, according to the various causes which produce it. The Scurvy is sometimes caused by feeding too much upon salted provisions, as is the case with sea-faring men. When provisions become in a measure putrid under a hot climate, and corrupt waters are drunk at the same time, an alkaline acrimony of the blood is occasioned, and the very worst of all kinds of scurvy accrues, which speedily breaks up the whole body. The Scurvy, with an acid acrimony, generally attack persons on land, such as agricultural labourers, and which is produced by feeding on the worst sorts of bread, as of *oats* or *rye*, and dishes prepared from meal, with sour butter-milk too frequently drunk; also from sedentary employments, anxiety, and moist air, damp rooms, want of exercise, a suppression of customary evacuations, &c.

This disorder affects the inhabitants of most northern countries, and especially those who live in marshy, low, and moist soils, or near stagnant water. Those who live idle sedentary lives, are more subject, chiefly in the winter, to attacks of this disease, as are those who are

subject to melancholic, hysteric, or hypochondriacal disorders.

"Whatever debilitates the body induces disease."

No observation can be more applicable to scurvy than this; when it has once made its appearance, and actually exists, the seat of this dreadful disease is by no means confined to the particular parts which happen to be affected, but is completely interwoven with the whole mass of the blood; so that not only the useful and nutritious secretions, as the semen, bile, &c., are materially injured, but, likewise, other discharges, as the fæces, urine, and perspiration, are rendered more acrid and offensive; hence, obstructions take place in the small branches of the vessels, which soon produce eruption, extravasation, and ulcers in various parts of the body. The best writers on scurvy has stated that, in no two patients afflicted with the scurvy, are the same or like symptoms observable. In this, however, all authors agree *that the commencement of scurvy is accompanied with an unusual torpidity or sluggishness of both body and mind*, the respiration becomes difficult and laborious, the legs and ancles sometimes swell, the skin becomes spotted, the gums swell, and are painful, heated and itching, and bleed upon every slight occasion; the teeth appear naked or uncovered by the gums, the mouth has a fœtid smell, wandering pains invade all parts of the body, both internal and external. As the disease advances, the gums shew themselves, exhibit a cadaverous appearance; and inclined to gangrene, obstinate ulcers will form, inflexible to most applications and easily disposed

to gangrene, especially in the legs; sores, scabs, and scurf, break out in the skin, and violent pains pervade the whole body.

There are also many kinds of fevers attending scurvy; some hot and inflammatory; others malignant; add to these, discharges of the blood, vomitings, dropsy, palsies, contraction of the limbs, followed by putrefaction, that quickly spreads the distemper by contagion.

The rapidity with which this disorder rages, when once settled in the constitution, is truly astonishing; the patient, therefore, is warned not to think lightly of his danger, because the symptoms may at first appear trifling,—the *Scurvy* is a distemper of such a nature that no part is free from its rage.

In *every* kind of Scurvy *the diet* should be thin, light, and easy of digestion; all salt meat to be carefully avoided, particularly every thing that is hard of digestion. The air should be pure and dry, and the body always kept open.

SCROFULA; OR, KING'S EVIL.

This obstinate disorder, the *King's Evil*, has taken the name from the circumstance of its being vulgarly supposed, in former times, that the Royal touch performed a cure.

Scrofula consists of hard Schirrous, and often indolent tumours, which make their appearance on the glands of the neck, under the chin, arm-pits, groin, hams, and wrists; but is most commonly seated in the neck and

beneath the ears; at first, like small knots, which gradually increase in number and size, till they form one large tumour. Cold tumours also appear on the joints and bones, as on the knees, elbows, hands, feet, and particularly on the fingers, breaking out with swelling, but little or no redness. *White Swellings* of the joints, are also of the scrofulous kind; these arise on the arms, legs, and feet; they sometimes fix on the knees, quickly increasing, accompanied by great pain and heat, and producing a slow fever which emaciates the whole body. These swellings are both *internal* and *external;* those externally, affect the ligaments and tendons, and relax them so, that sometimes the heads of the joints separate, and the limb becomes useless.

Whatever tends to vitiate the humours, or relax the solids, may produce Scrofula; uncleanliness, heats, and colds, dampness, &c., but it most commonly arises from an *hereditary taint.*

Treatment.—A generous and nourishing diet, light and easy of digestion, a warm perspiration and continual exercise, are of great importance towards the cure of Scrofula. The Cordial Balm of Zeylanica, and the Purifying Vegetable Pills, should be taken as in *Cases of Scurvy*, and the use of the *Salt Water Bath*, should also be resorted to.

THE LEPROSY.

The Leprosy commonly begins in the face and forehead, and which filthy tubercles make their appearance and by degrees spread all over the body; the eye-brows

swell, the nostrils grow wider, *outwardly*, the voice is hoarse and snuffling, the ears are turned back to a certain extent; the fore-head is protuberant; the face assumes a purple colour; the veins under the tongue are varicous and black; the muscles between the fore-finger and the thumb are much affected, and sometimes eaten away; the hair falls off the head and eye-brows, and in time the whole body becomes black and full of spots, rough, and unequal, with crusty scabs, and tissures of a horrible aspect, which much resembles the rough skin of an *Elephant.* After this, the fingers and toes begin to swell, and then the legs, which become covered with rugged, unequal sores. The blood is fœtid, black, and will not coagulate. This disorder was formerly much more common in this country than it is now, its less frequency arising no doubt from the more free use of vegetable and diluting diet, as well as from a greater regard to cleanliness, &c.

The regimen and diet in this disorder should be of the same nature as that in cases of *Scurvy.*

Caution against Counterfeits.

In consequence of the high repute and extensive Sale of MESSRS. BRODIE'S MEDICINES, *it has induced many unprincipled Individuals to foist upon the Public illicit and spurious Compositions of their own preparation.* MESSRS. BRODIE, *therefore, beg to inform persons purchasing their Medicines, that none are genuine unless the Signature*

R J Brodie & Co

appears on the outside of each Wrapper.

☞ *Observe also the words "R. J. BRODIE & Co., LONDON," impressed on a seal in* RED WAX *on the outside Wrapper of each* "BOTTLE" *and* "BOX" *of their Medicines.*

THE

CORDIAL BALM OF ZEYLANICA;

AND

The Purifying Vegetable Pills,

WILL REMOVE AND THOROUGHLY ERADICATE THE MOST INVETERATE AND OBSTINATE FORMS OF SCURVY, SCROFULA, LEPROSY, VENEREAL, CONTAMINATION, OR ANY OF THE INCIDENTAL DISORDERS, SUCH AS SECONDARY SYMPTOMS, BLOTCHES ON THE SKIN, ULCERATIONS, AFFECTIONS, OF THE THROAT, MOUTH, AND NOSE, NODES ON THE BONES, &c. &c.

IN ANY OF THE ABOVE COMPLAINTS, ONE TABLE SPOONFUL OF THE CORDIAL BALM OF ZEYLANICA SHOULD BE TAKEN FOUR TIMES A DAY; AND TWO OF THE PURIFYING VEGETABLE PILLS AT NIGHT, AND ONE IN THE MORNING.

OBSERVATIONS ON MERCURY.

ITS PROPERTIES, AND EFFECTS,

WHEN EMPLOYED IN

SYPHILITIC COMPLAINTS, &c.

Mercury in its metallic state exerts no action on the animal system. It has nevertheless been administered in *large doses* with a view of operating mechanically, and overcoming by its weight the obstruction of the intestines which exist in ileus, but as it cannot act by its gravity on the ascending part of the bowels, it is not easy to conceive how it should have been ever recommended; and the events of the cases in which it has been given have sufficiently proved the futility of the practice.

Mercury is a powerful and general stimulant, but its effects are certainly different from those of other articles which are ranked in the same class. It enters into the circulation, quickens the vascular action, and excites *powerfully* the whole of the glandular system, increasing all the secretions and excretions. It is supposed to be peculiarly determined to the salivary glands; but if, as

there is every reason to suppose, these glands are endowed with more irritability* it is easy to conceive that the same degree of stimulus, which is operating on the whole system, will produce a greater effect on them in a direct ratio according to their greater susceptibility. But though its general action is stimulent, yet the various preparations of it produce different effects, operating sometimes as stimulents, astringents, carthatics, &c. But the most important preparation of mercury has been employed as a specific for *Syphilis*, and was in general use among the profession in former days; but the fallacy of throwing into the system *Mercury, Arsenic*, and other mineral poisons, to eradicate *Venereal poison*, is fast dying away. *Science* has so far progressed as to shew the evils which arise from such a mode of treatment. *Experience* has pointed out the *diseases* having their origin in the immoderate use of mercury. How many thousands have been so mercurialized as to cause affections, which has ended only in death—*The numerous rotten skulls and other specimens of diseased bones*, which are deposited in the *Anatomical Museum of every Hospital, is sufficient evidence of the effects of Mercury upon the system!* Does the patient complain of *Rheumatic pains?*—the probability is that at some previous period of his life, he has been subjected to a course of *mercury*. *Running Sores*, or *Dark Coloured Eruptions*, perchance, may form on the

* That the salivary glands and their excretories are very excitable, is evident from the flow of saliva being much excited by affections of the mind, as the thinking of any kind of food which is particularly grateful to the taste.

N°. 12

Full length Engraving representing the effects of Lues Venerea or secondary Symptons on the face throat arms & hands also a node on the shin bone

Drawn from a recent case which we succefsfully treated

neck and different parts of the body,—in nine cases out of ten, they may be ascribed to the same cause,—the *immoderate use of mercury!*

When once the blood and fluids of the body become saturated with the poisonous effects of mercury, it induces diseases of the heart, lungs, and other important organs, and from its peculiar properties travels with the greatest rapidity through the different arteries and veins, and produces a morbid derangement of the whole animal machine, leaving behind the seeds of disease, and laying the foundation of internal and external ulceration. Medical men who have been from the earliest period of its use the strongest advocates in favour of mercury, in all their essays upon the subject, have been very particular in impressing upon the minds of those to whom it was administered, the danger of an "exposure to cold while under the influence of mercury, as it is apt to excite an erythematic eruption of the skin, accompanied with much fever." If this is the injunction of the *advocates* of the use of mercury, does it not shew there is danger attending the administration of it; and farther, that it is the greatest folly to use it in cases of Syphilis, when every symptom *can he eradicated by medicines which do not contain any of the mineral poisons so injurious to the constitution.* Syphilis is a fever,—can any thing then be more preposterous than to prescribe mercury, the very properties of which create *a strong fever* in the body. Is mercury employed with the idea that the fever it creates overpowers the venereal fever? If so; and the practitioner who so employs it is content to let the matter rest there, and

look no farther, then certainly he will have gained his object; but if he has a desire to benefit the patient, and holds this as a paramount duty, he will not prescribe a specific which may cure one disease; but to leave *behind* a complicated mass of disorders *much more dangerous and difficult to cure than the first. Dr. Hunter*, the great advocate for mercury, says, "New diseases arise from the *mercury alone;* the tonsils swell; the periosteum and bones thicken; and the parts over them become oedematous and sore to the touch—and that mercury probably produces a worse disease than the Venereal." And as further proof of the baneful effects of mercury, the late Dr. Kirkland, in some remarks in the *London Medical Journal*, says, "that *if* mercury does remove the Venereal Virus, it often leaves behind a *worse disease*, by enervating the whole body, and reducing it to a wretched state of health." If further proof of the evil effects of mercury were wanting, we may quote the opinions of the late Sir Ashley Cooper, and other high authorities, but as we have carried this part of our work to a greater extent than we originally intended, we do not think it important to say more on the subject.

The Purifying Vegetable Pills (which are carefully prepared from the most choice of the Vegetable production, and which do not contain mercury, copaiva, or other deleterious drugs,) have long been used in an extensive private as well as public practice, and in a multiplicity of instances found to be a sovereign, *safe, speedy, and* effectual cure for every stage and symptom of *Venereal disease, and may be taken without con-*

finement, or hindrance from business; thus justly claiming a pre-eminence over all other medicines. No further precaution being necessary than such as is usually taken to prevent common colds, &c.

ADVICE TO PATIENTS.

ON CLEANLINESS, AND THE USE OF THE COLD BATH.

The first object that should be attended to by the Patient, while labouring under any of the forms of disease mentioned in this work, should be *cleanliness.* There is nothing so conducive to general health as a strict regard to this. *Cold bathing* is most beneficial in all cases where the patient is labouring from the debility arising from youthful imprudence and indulgence in *solitary habits.* Reason and experience have demonstrated the advantages of the cold bath, and its infinite virtues. The use of cold water bathing has been proved particularly in disorders occasioned by masturbation and venereal excesses, especially in cases where, independent of Impotence, and a simple gonnorrhoea, in which the patient was so very weak, and considered incurable. Whatsoever is to be effected by bracing the

solids, invigorating their vibrations, and accelerating the motion of the blood, is with certainty to be obtained from the judicious use of the cold bath. The most obvious consequences of bathing is, by a greater pressure upon our bodies, to straiten the vessels and dissolve the humours—and remove any viscid matter adhering thereto. *Mr. Lewis*, in treating of disorders originating from masturbation, venereal excesses, involuntary emission, impotency, &c., says, "That of all remedies there is none can surpass the virtue of the cold bath, if proper restoratives are taken when it is used. It cools the body more, helps to strengthen the nerves better, and more effectually contributes to promote perspiration than any internal medicine can do without it; and with the aid of such stimulating medicines as are of *known efficacy*, will do every good that can be expected from it."

In *tabes dorsalis*, or dorsal consumption, the cold bath gives a spring even to the inanimate fibres. *Celsus*, of whose works most have availed themselves, recommends, in cases of debility, originating from the early effects of libidinism, *strengthening remedies* and diet, abstinence from amorous pleasures, and the cold bath. *Aretus* joins in the same opinion; *Actuarius* says, " let the patient take before immersion in the cold bath, and during a course of it, *such medicines as strengthen without stimulating too violently the nervous system.* Such a medicine is the CORDIAL BALM OF ZEYLANICA.

There is a class of persons who stand peculiarly in need of the bracing qualities of cold water, viz.—*the*

nervous. Nervous people have often weak bowels, and may, as well as others, be subject to congestions and obstructions of the viscera; and in this case they will not be able to bear the effects of cold water; for them, therefore, and indeed for all delicate people, the best plan would be to accustom themselves to its use by the most pleasing and gentle degrees. They ought to commence at the warmest season, and gradually use it as the cold increases, till at length they become accustomed to it. We would particularly recommend the use of the cold bath to all persons of a debilitated constitution and relaxed fibres, and for weakness of the back and reins, scrofula, swellings, and all nervous affections. The sedentary and studious will also find great relief by pursuing this course, as it will in a great measure supply the place of exercise, and give a healthy tone and vigour to the muscular system.

In cases of extreme personal weakness, in hysterie and hypochandriac cases, in nervous disorders, which induce spasms, convulsions, epilepsy, and similar consequences, the *shower bath* is preferable to *immersion.*

The use of the *Cordial Balm of Zeylanica* and the *cold bath* together, would be most beneficial, as the combination produce the same effects, and will cure diseases, which other medicines would have tended only to increase if given under similar circumstances. Being strengthening, they re-invigorate, and diminish feverish heats of the body, and allay the irregular motions produced by the spasmodic disposition of the nervous system: fortifying a weak stomach, and removing the attendant pains; restoring appetite, and facilitating

digestion. All the functions, and particularly perspirations are promoted, which renders this treatment so efficacious in all catarrhous and cutaneous disorders. In a word, they remove *all* the disorders occasioned by weakness, unless the patient is afflicted with obstructions and internal ulcerous abscesses, which conditions necessarily *exclude the use of the cold bath;* in such a case, the *Cordial Balm of Zeylanica must be taken alone.*

ALIMENTS.

Among the Aliments that are allowed, we may include all young meats that have had good pasturage, and been well fed, particularly mutton, young beef, fowls, pigeon, partridge, venison, larks, thrushes, quails, &c. &c. The best *herbs* are tender roots, artichoke stalks, and asparagus. There are other vegetables which may be taken, such as potatoes, turnips, parsnips, &c. Eggs are a nutriment very strengthening and easy of digestion, provided they are not boiled hard; they are then proper Aliment for those whose digestion is *too* quick, and also for those who are *not* easy of digestion. The last kind of Aliment is *milk;* it includes all desirable qualities, without any of the inconveniences that are to be feared. It is the most simple, the most easily assimilated, and repairs the quickest; being entirely prepared by nature, there is no danger of spoiling it by artificial preparations; it nourishes like the gravy of meat, and is not susceptible of putrefaction; it prevents thirst, and supplies the place of both Aliment and drink; it promotes all kind of functions; it prompts

easy sleep; in a word, it is fit to fulfil all the indications which appear in these cases.

There is one thing that should be particularly attended to, but which is almost totally neglected—this is *regular mastication.* Without this assistance, the most vigorous stomachs will not be long before they sensibly decay, and without which they who are weak perform the most imperfect digestion.

Drink is almost as important a part of regimen as aliment. All those liquors should be avoided that tend to increase weakness and relaxation, diminish the digestive powers, and which communicate acrimony to the humours, and put the nervous system in motion, which disposition is already too great. All warm waters have the first defect; tea combines them all. Coffee has the two last: so that they should be refrained from as much as possible while the patient is weak and nervous.

Spirituous liquors should be entirely avoided in these cases; they irritate more than they strengthen, and the weakness which succeeds them is greater than before they were taken. The frequent use of spirituous liquors entirely destroy the digestive powers.

The best drink is pure spring water, mixed with an equal quantity of light wine, such as Sherry, Madeira, &c.

Chocolate and cocoa may also be reckoned among the useful drinks.

ADDRESS

TO

PARENTS, GUARDIANS,

AND THOSE ENTRUSTED WITH

THE CARE OF YOUTH.

We have long had it in contemplation to address the Heads of Families on a variety of evils resulting to their children (*of both sexes*) from *certain pernicious habits* contracted at public and private seminaries, and even at Colleges, by young men of an age that would almost be a guarantee of their possessing more rectitude.

We have ample materials before us to write a Treatise on this subject alone, consisting of Cases written by the deluded victims of this baneful vice; our intention here is, however, to call the particular attention of those who have the charge of youth, to reflect upon the source from whence the evils arise.

Parents cannot be too cautious in the choice of those to whom they entrust the important charge of forming the mind of their offspring. What is there not to fear from those who being only appointed to assist the developement of their corporeal talents, are examined less

critically with regard to their morals; and from servants who are frequently hired without the important enquiry as to their fitness, in a moral sense, to be entrusted with the care of children at all! From the means by which children have been led into the commission of this vice, and from the great difficulty, when once habituated to it, of releasing themselves therefrom: we do most earnestly intreat all who are concerned in the education of youth to endeavour

——————— To save the fall
Of Virtue struggling on the brink of Vice;
In waking whispers, and repeated dreams,
To hint pure thought, and warn the favour'd soul,

by keeping a continued watch over their actions, in all their secret haunts and private hours, particularly if there should be a disposition in them to be alone. And not the *youths* only, but the assistants—the *ushers* should be diligently scrutinised, watched, and examined by the master,* for too many instances can be quoted of *their* being the fatal cause of many a young man's fall!

Many young and tender plants of both sexes have been blasted by the very hands entrusted to their rearing. Should it be asked, where is the remedy to this evil? the answer is at once plain and concise—Be careful in the choice of a preceptor; watch over the preceptor and his pupil with that care and vigilence which the responsibility and nature of the case requires. Never

* *M. Tissot* mentions a case, where one of his patients was initiated in these abominable practices by his preceptor.

leave servants or tutors alone with youth, if there is the slightest grounds for suspicion.

In *great schools* it is that young boys are seduced by the elder ones to retire and commit this destructive vice; therefore encourage youth in every way to make you their confidents; and by pointing out to them the evils and sin of these abominations, you will have the satisfaction, as *Parents*, *Guardians*, and *Tutors*, to avert the deep and lasting calamities and miseries that the commission of such filthy propensities naturally entail upon its votaries.

We have necessarily, in the space devoted to this subject, only cursorily discussed it, but with an anxious desire that it will attract that attention which the im-importance of it deserves.

APPENDIX.

We deem it a duty to suggest, that *in all cases* where difficulty is likely to occur, the patient should have our advice, either by sending a written description of his case by post, or calling upon us PERSONALLY; the latter is always to be recommended in preference to the former, as in that case we should be better able to comprehend the *precise nature of the case, form a correct judgment of the various symptoms, and consequently be in a much better situation to render such advice and assistance as would be the means of* A SPEEDY CURE. This is rendered now so easy to be accomplished, that it were folly to allow complaints to progress; complaints too which may blight the future prospects of life of the patient, when with little inconvenience, and the loss of but a few hours *(for in these days of expeditious travelling, most places in England are brought within this ratio to the metropolis,)* he may receive the benefit of personal assistance, which would materially expedite the cure. It so happens, however, that it is not always convenient for parties to leave home, or their business; in this case, the patient should be particular in giving a full description of his case *(see page* 35,) which will always receive prompt attention, *and the most inviolable secrecy will be observed by us in all correspondence.*

INTRODUCTION

TO

THE CASES.

At the request of some of our Patients, who, through gratitude for their cure, and from feelings of philanthropy towards their fellow-beings, we have been induced to publish a few of the Cases which has come under our treatment: not, however, be it understood do we make a regular practice of publishing every Case, and even those Cases which we have selected, the name of the party is shielded under the secresy of initials, although we have, in some instances, had the authority of the parties to put their names and address in full; this, however, we deemed unnecessary; our only object being to gratify them, and by so doing, to facilitate the description of particular symptoms, upon which other parties, and at a future period, may wish to consult us; and we trust we shall not be guilty of egotism, when we say that the following selected Cases are but a mere epitome of those which were we to publish would fill a volume.

CASES.

A most remarkable Case of Impotency, caused by Masturbation.

The incidents of the following Case are the most interesting that ever occurred to the authors during their practice :—

It was on the 14th of January, 1838, a note was delivered to us, stating that a gentleman felt very desirous of having an interview on the following evening, about half-past five. In accordance with our reply, which stated Mr. R. Brodie would be disengaged at that hour, the gentleman called.

He stated he was a large landholder; had been a widower about three years; after being married about two years and a half, his wife died, at the early age of twenty-three. With downcast eyes, he acknowledged the marriage rite was never consummated, in consequence of incapacity on his part. Having seen one of our books, had, he said, induced him to seek our advice.

Mr. R. Brodie, with whom he had the interview, on further conversation found he was the representative of one of the most ancient families in the kingdom; that he inherited extensive estates from a long line of ancestry; was a man of profound learning; but with the deepest anguish, he declared the fruits of his academical labours would never compensate for the mischief incurred from a solitary vice taught him by a depraved companion, when he was about thirteen years of age.

No sooner had the delusion *empire* over every other desire, than he sought every opportunity to indulge in that pernicious and demoralizing habit. Six years passed on in this way, during which time his mother—for his father died during his infancy—perceived an alteration in his appearance; from a robust youth, he became feeble and emaciated. No one but a parent can imagine the mental agony this worthy lady endured, on beholding her beloved boy under the withering influence of consumption—her first and only child—the heir to unbounded wealth—the only link left to extend the chain—to perpetuate an ancient race. Of course no expense was spared in having the first advice in the kingdom Medical art succeeded, to a certain degree; the boy's health slightly improved, so that he was enabled to pursue his studies; but he continued debilitated, and unequal to the least exertion, and without any zest for those salutary recreations, so necessary to relax the juvenile mind. In this state he went to college, propped up, as it were, by art. The causes of the disease were not eradidicated; the infirmity still continued, for the medical men had no idea from whence the malady sprang: thus was a promising youth of bright intellect and an excellent constitution, blighted apparently in the morning of his existence. As he advanced to years of maturity, he began to perceive the enormity of the crime, and experienced the dreadful results arising from those illusions from which no real pleasure can be elicited: a practice agitating the system, poisoning the source from whence the healthy spring of life flows, perverting the senses, and creating incalculable mischief. *Notwithstanding*, the demon continued to have sufficient influence to tempt him to repeat, at intervals, the solitary vice; thus frustrating all the efforts and skill of his medical advisers. He at

length perceived to his sorrow how he had perverted the ordinances of nature, and exchanged a powerful and vigorous constitution for a puny, sickly, and debilitated frame. The fact is, this young gentleman was naturally, as has been before observed, strong and healthy, otherwise he would have sunk under these repeated inroads. Shame held his tongue; no one was aware of his being addicted to those solitary habits. Perceiving the evil, he was resolved to fly from the temptation—he was now about twenty years of age. He intimated to his mother a wish to take a tour on the Continent; having met with her approval he left England, accompanied by a medical friend, who could not only watch the disease, but be his companion during his journeyings—cheering and amusing him on the way; for he was now miserable in mind, as well as indisposed in health. By acting up to this determination he experienced a trifling improvement whilst abroad, but still suffered pains in the back and loins, loss of appetite and indigestion, with many other bad symptoms, produced by Masturbation.

During his travelling on the Continent, he indulged himself frequently in sexual intercourse; at length he was obliged to refrain from that gratification from inability; for sometimes, in the act of coition, he experienced erection without emission; but the erection accompanied with the most excruciating agony in the genitals, and across the loins and back—at other times he experienced an involuntary emission without erection, merely on approaching the object of his desire. After taking a tour up the Rhine, through Switzerland, he returned home by the way of France. After being in England a short time, he was introduced to a young lady of great beauty and accomplishments, the daughter of a merchant who had retired from commercial pursuits with a

large fortune. Being ambitious of a connection with an ancient family, he was very anxious of forming a matrimonial alliance for his daughter with our patient.

This young gentleman secretly wished, for too good a reason that this negociation should terminate, and and not be carried into effect; bnt shame, pride, and vanity, caused him to keep within his breast the deficiency he laboured under. The old gentleman presented to his daughter a handsome dowry; and made a will, bestowing the residue of his immense property on the first son she should have, being determined to aggrandise his name; but if she should fail in having issue, the bequest to go to a distant branch of his family: thus every preliminary being made, they were united, now follows—the mortifying sequel.

If the veil could be drawn aside that conceals the mysterious rites of Hymen, what a scene would be disclosed!—This young lady's father centered all his happiness in his daughter having a son—she was allied to Impotency! The shock she received must have been acute in the extreme—the disappointment preyed deeply on her mind, and had a visible effect on her health; after a lingering illness of two years, she sank into a premature grave, at the early age of twenty-three.

When first we saw this patient, he was dreadfully emaciated, labouring under great difficulty of respiration, pains across the back and loins, involuntary emissions of a thin watery liquid from the urethra, particularly at night. After confidentially stating his case, he implored us to endeavour to reanimate him; fortunately he was endowed with a strong mind, notwithstanding his frailties; he had resolution to forbear, for a considerable time, from those evil propensities that had been his bane. These circumstances gave us

some hopes of being enabled, with the blessing of God, of restoring him to health. He was furnished with medicines, and the CORDIAL BALM OF ZEYLANICA, and PURIFYING VEGETABLE PILLS, directed to have a cold bath three times a week, and to have a light and nutritious diet; and we are happy to state, in the course of three months, the improvement in his health was astonishing. At the expiration of that time, he went, by our advice, to Aix la Chapelle, where he found the greatest benefit from the waters and change of climate. On his return, we had another interview with him, and strongly recommended him to get married, as the only preventative against a recurrence to the pernicious habits he had practised. About nine months after he followed our advice.

One morning in March, 1840, we received the following letter, the perusal of which gave us the most heartfelt gratification.

" Bourdeaux, 12 March, 1840.

" Dear Sir,

" It is with inexpressible delight I address you; indeed I should consider myself very ungrateful if I were silent on an occasion like the present, owing as I do to you every happiness. My dearest wife was yesterday morning, about four o'clock, delivered of a fine boy. You have been the means, through the blessing of God, of preserving an ancient family from extinction. I shall call on you when I come to town, and will tender for your acceptance, some memento of my regard and gratitude,

" I am, dear Sir,

" Yours very respectfully,

" H. L. W——P."

" To R. J. Brodie, Esq

CASE 2.

" —— College, Cambridge,

" Dear Sirs,

" Having accidentally seen your Work, " The Secret Companion," advertised in one of the London daily papers, curiosity in the first place induced me to purchase it. I commenced a perusal, but when I came to that part, describing the effects of " Onannism," how great was my horror at discovering that I was and am the victim of that awful vice. I have been a long time making up my mind to open to you, without reserve, every particular relating to my fatuity, and am now happy to add, that reason has at last got the ascendancy over fastidiousness: and I commence without further preface to lay before you my distressing case.

" I must have been about ten or eleven years old, when I first became addicted to that practice, and have continued it till now, During the whole time, I may say, I have never been well. I have never had decided symptoms till within the last two years. I have been oppressed with langour, which increases every day. I applied once or twice about it to our family physician, who told me he thought I laboured under the effects of indigestion. Of course, ignorant at that time of the cause, I believed his statement, as I could see no other reason for it; but your book has decidedly banished the idea. I will now relate, what nothing but

the hope of being, through your reputed skill cured, would hardly induce me to write. This habit had increased upon me very much; once or twice I myself was surprised and ashamed, but I could not help returning to it, and now I am irresistably led to do it four or five times a week, and sometimes oftener. I have no desire for females, and only once attempted intercourse, and, as you may imagine, I entirely failed. which was, I confess, a source of great mortification at the time. The symptoms which I now feel, and which are increasing every day, is a most disturbing lethargy, which completely unfits me for study or pleasure, very heavy sleep at night, and not contented with even nine or ten hours' sleep; confinement in my bowels, and a painful pulling down of the skin at the corner of each eye. This last symptom has only come on during the last week, but increases very much. My appearance is generally haggard and sallow; my eyes and cheeks are sunken; my breath is most offensive, even to myself, always experiencing a nasty taste in my mouth. My urine is generally thick and cloudy, and accompanied by a large quantity of sediment.

"It now remains for me to ask you whether these symptoms rise from Onanism, or not;—if they *do not*, I feel relieved in unburdening my mind on the subject of a habit which the perusal of your book has filled me with horror, and I should like to be cured of this unnatural propensity. Before I read your valuable book, I had no conception that Onanism was dangerous or hurtful; and so, of course I did not attribute my illness to it; for some of my companions, to whom I communicated the increased desire I had for this pernicious habit, told me I need not be apprehensive, for I should grow out of it. I had nearly forgot to give you my

age, which is twenty-four. I enclose your fee for advice, and assure you that should I be restored again to health, through the aid of your medicines and advice, I shall consider myself the most fortunate of beings.

"Hoping to hear from you by return of post, I am,

"Yours, respectfully,

C. J."

In about six months from the time this patient first wrote to us, we received the following letter:—

"——— College, Cambridge.

"Dear Sirs,

"You will, no doubt, recollect what a dreadful state of debility I was in, when, upon your reply to my first letter, I adopted your suggestion, and visited you *personally*, and am happy to add, that, from the advice you then gave me, and by taking your *Cordial Balm of Zeylanica*, I am quite recovered; every symptom of the complaint has vanished, and instead of having no taste for the enjoyments of life, I now enter into them with avidity, and what is more important to me, can pursue my studies, which was not the case when I first consulted you, my mental faculties being at that time very much impaired. In conclusion, dear sirs, believe me, that my gratitude for the wonderful cure you have made, will only end with the life of

"Your's, ever faithfully,

C. J."

"To Messrs. Brodie, &c."

"P.S. I wish you very much to publish my case in the next edition of your valuable book, "The Secret Companion," as I am aware that a great number of young people practise this horrid vice (as I once did), in complete ignorance of its baneful effects, and I only wish they may be as fortunate as I have been, viz., to fall into hands from whom they may receive proper treatment."

CASE 3.

"Dear Sirs,

"I am one of those unfortunate beings who have brought themselves into circumstances which require your best attention. I have offended against the laws of God, and injured my own body from indulging in that abominable and odious sin of self-pollution: I shall lay the whole circumstances before you as briefly as possible, so that you may judge of my case the better. I have indulged in self-pollution now for twelvemonths past; at first I did not commit the act more than once or twice a week, but after a short time it gained such ascendancy over me, that I practised it very frequently, in fact, every opportunity. No ill effect followed the first commission, except that I experienced a kind of stoppage in my head; but recently, after every commission, the stoppage in my head is accompanied with a great pain in my back and testicles, also in my thighs. I find myself weak and faint; my intellectual faculties are greatly impaired, my memory is very

bad, and my nerves are weak and often trembling. I have a stupid pain in my head, and a giddiness; am apt to be drowsy and low spirited; my voice is not near so strong as it used to be. I am sensible also of a weakness in the penis, and passing my water creates great pain, it seems hot and inflammatory. I move in the first class of society, and in excellent circumstances, and am engaged to an accomplished young lady, of birth and fortune, but I cannot in my present state, dream of uniting myself to her—for I am sure that the generative parts are too feeble for coition. Indeed, I feel I must have some powerful remedy to renovate both my health and spirits before I can think of matrimony, however great is my wish to enter that life. I have come to this knowledge by reading your valuable and esteemed Work, "The Secret Companion," and an excellent companion it has proved to me; for had I not became acquainted with it, I might probably in the enervated state in which I now am, have married, and made myself miserable for ever.

"I have now stated unreservedly my case, and beg to enclose £1., your fee for advice.

"I am, dear sirs,

"Your's faithfully,

J. R."

We prescribed for the above case, cold water bathings, and the *Cordial Balm of Zeylanica*, and had the satisfaction to hear that the patient quite recovered his natural strength, and in a short time after married, with every prospect of being the father of many children.

CASE 4.

"A gentleman consulted us about three years ago in a sad state of nervous agitation and alarm, from the impression, not altogether groundless, that he was rapidly becoming the subject of *generative debility*. There was no difficulty in ascertaining, that early injurious habits, in which, without knowledge or fear of their consequences, he had indulged, were the unforeseen cause of his weakness. He had formed a matrimonial engagement about five or six months previous to his first consultation, and much to his annoyance and mortification, every attempt to discharge the connubial obligation was foiled, in consequence of the seminal fluid escaping involuntarily, and with only imperfect erection, every time he would fain have vigorously approached the partner of his desires. Sexual power appeared to be so far perverted as to be almost if not altogether gone. He informed us that he had waited more than three months in the vain hope his incapacity would disappear. But at length he became assured, that without professional assistance, habit and time would probably make his debility permanent, and under these circumstances it was that we first saw him. He informed us, that the only dread he was accustomed to feel from indulgence in self-pollution in days gone by, arose from the growing sense of very indefinable feelings, which when present in their greatest severity powerfully affected his stomach, producing *nervous indigestion* of the worst kind, with *horrible depression of spirits.* But his feeble powers as a husband were now traceable by an accusing and remorseless spirit to the weakness of youthful years, and justly so. It was rendered evident he had long been subject to *nocturnal emissions*, but to this

he had been accustomed to attach not the slightest importance, vainly imagining there was nothing of disease or unnatural debility in that unconscious discharge. However, the sense of increasing and apparently hopeless IMPOTENCE, rendered him at times *so wretched* that life became a burden, and, as he informed us, his misery was precisely of that description which could seek for no alleviation from reposing it with her who naturally felt the most affectionate interest in his welfare. On her account he bitterly blamed himself, and never shall we forget the look of delight and wondering joy his countenance assumed, when first he came half wild and laughingly to tell us that he felt returning power. In possession of his entire confidence, and having obtained a knowledge of every fact bearing upon his case, we adopted such remedies, the action of which, tended to allay all *morbid irritability of the seminal vessels*, and under this treatment he steadily proceeded to the entire possession of sexual power. The nightly emissions were soon suppressed. Business required his presence in Scotland a few weeks; during which time (though absent from his wife), he corresponded with us, and with no difficulty had forwarded to him the necessary medicines. In less than three months this patient was perfectly cured."

CASE 5.

"R. I., aged twenty, of slender form, sunken eyes, pallid countenance, and considerable emaciation, stated that when placed at a public school, at the age of twelve, he had been induced by his school-fellows to indulge in the habit of self-pollution, from the

effects of which he had been suffering up to the present period, though he had completely abandoned the practice for the last year and a half; he now complains of dizziness of the head, uncontrolable lethargy, tremors in the hands and knees, pains over the abdomen, pain and weakness in the back and loins, and of constant involuntary emissions both by night and day; total loss of appetite amounting to an absolute aversion to food of every kind; he is entirely disinclined to make any bodily exertion; when in a sitting posture he is restless and cannot keep himself in one position for any length of time; his vision is very much impaired; memory also decayed; has got a slight dry cough with occasional pains in the chest, and violent palpitations when he exerts himself.

"Referring all these symptoms to their proper and obvious cause, we prescribed the necessary medicines and diet, under which he recovered slowly; but still is considerably relieved and improved, and will, if he perseveres in his present course, be perfectly restored to health."

CASE 6.

"——— Club, St. James's.

"Gentlemen,

"My object in writing to you now, is to prepare you in some measure for my case, before we have an interview.

"The way in which I came to know anything of you, was by my purchasing your invaluable work, 'THE SECRET COMPANION: this work I have looked over with great interest, as I see there

pourtrayed numerous diseases of the re-productive organs, which you have so admirably and clearly explained, which knowledge I believe will be of lasting good to me hereafter.

"I am most highly and most respectably connected, and hold a commission in the Army, and am twenty-seven years of age When at school, I learnt the abominable practice of lonely abuse by the example of an elder boy, and all the while the practice was continued the mental faculties would be engaged thinking of the most fascinating female which fancy could conceive, who I fancied to be engaged with at the time; this degrading practice (for such it is in the strictest sense of the word), I fancied procured me some degree of pleasure, and as I had many opportunities of indulging myself, I became so infatuated with this abominable practice, that it became quite a habit, and I continually resorted to it as opportunity afforded, and whenever I saw a female possessing beauty, my imagination was immediately filled with lascivious thoughts, and I flew to my old habit.

"Sometimes I have so persisted in it as to continue the process before-named, for a considerable time; this generally occurred at night, the consequence would be the next day, inflamation of the whole organization; the penis would look very red and angry, especially the urethra, which would be very sensitive, now and then a pricking sensation and a scalding feeling on passing water; also other unavoidable consequences which you may very easily conceive. This practice I contracted when about fifteen years of age and contined it several years, not knowing the dangerous consequences at the time. I have, however, for some time passed, almost abandoned it, and entirely so, since the perusal of your book, but the continual abuse has left me so weak and emaciated

that I seldom pass a day without having my attention attracted to my private parts. Latterly I have felt a sense of fulness in the testicles, and sometimes so much so as if they would burst; also variations in the appearance of the penis. Sometimes it will look healthy and feel easy, but for a short time; then it will feel continually as though it become erect; at the present time, the whole organization seems inflamed. The top of the penis appears as though an eruption or sore was coming out, and the edge of the foreskin is very tender and much swollen, also a light yellowish coloured discharge comes off from under the skin of the penis in small quantities; at the present time I cannot draw the foreskin back over the glans-penis without considerable pain.

"I have given you an outline of my case, but will call upon you to-morrow at any hour that will be convenient. The bearer will bring me your reply,

"I am, Gentlemen

"Faithfully your's,

"To R. & J. Brodie & Co., "M. C."

"27, Montague Street."

This gentleman was cured in three weeks by the *Cordial Balm of Zeylanica.*

CASE 7.

"————, June, 1844.

"Dear Sirs,

"I am much obliged for the information you have given, and respecting your arrangements, I beg now to enclose you a £— Bank of England note. Being in a country

village I have not the opportunity of obtaining a Post-Office Order but hope you will receive this safely. I trust, when my case is sufficiently explained, you will be able to give me hopes of a favourable result—in one month's time, as I am to be married at the expiration of that period—and now to my case:—

"I left school when about seventeen years of age, where I acquired from elder boys the foolish and hateful practice of lonely abuse, which I believe (from reading your work) is the cause of my present debility, and for which I now seek your advice. After leaving school I was articled in a similar office to the one I am now in (as manager), and I believe the greatest mischief was done to my constitution at that time, from indulging in this pernicious habit, of the evil effects of which I was quite ignorant until your work fell into my hands; I would indeed have given anything if I had only been fortunate enough to have been told of the consequences attending it. I am now twenty-eight years of age, and although mortified and ashamed beyond measure at making this disclosure, I nevertheless think it necessary to give you all particulars, and hope you will be able to tell me that I may yet hope for restoration to health. I ought also to say, that I have not indulged in the habit to so great an extent within the last twelve months, as previously, perhaps two or three times a month, but I have also been subject to involuntary emissions during the night, which have been the means of weakening my constitution exceedingly.

"It is now about a month since I first read your work, when I became convinced of my folly; and, although you say how difficult it is to conquer the exciting propensity, I can say with truth hat I have succeeded in keeping my resolution hitherto, and no

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power on earth shall make me break it. A fortnight since, I had an emission two night's successively, and four nights after, was again annoyed, and was not conscious either time until I awoke I have escaped since entirely, which I attribute to the hint you gave me, to sponge the part with cold water, night and morning; I feel confident of regaining health and strength by attending to your advice, and am happy to say 'despair' is not in my vocabulary; many of the symptoms described in your work, 'THE SECRET COMPANION,' under the head 'SELF-POLLUTION,' correspond with mine, namely, depression and lowness of spitits, restless nights, pains at the chest, occasionally with palpitation at the heart, and I have not known for a length of time what it is to have a clean tongue on rising in the morning it is coated brownish and my mouth full clammy; during the day the tongue becomes white, but I have still an unpleasant flavour in the mouth.

"I am happy to say I have never suffered from any disease whatever, such as Gonorrhœa or Gleet, &c., from illicit connection I have have always lived regular, and kept early hours, and perhaps I had better state my mode of living, it may be a guide for you:—I breakfast at nine, and scarcely ever exceed one breakfast-cup of coffee, with a great part milk, a slice or two of bread and butter, and sometimes a boiled egg. A glass of wine and a crust of bread at about eleven. Dine at one o'clock, plain roast or boiled meat and plain pudding, with one tumbler of malt liquor. Tea at five, of which I never take more than two small cups. Supper at eight, a basin of milk porridge, sometimes bread and cheese. and to bed at ten. I shall feel obliged by your sending me the necessary medicines without delay, with any remarks on

my case you may deem it requisite to make. Please to address as before.

"I am, dear Sirs,

"Your's truly,

"To Messrs. Brodie & Co." "———."

FROM THE SAME.

"———, July, 1844.

"Dear Sirs,

"I am very glad to be able to inform you that I have experienced the greatest benefit from your advice and medicines, in fact I think myself quite recovered; however, perhaps, I had better take another case of your medicine, as the time between this and my nuptials is but short, although I feel perfectly competent within myself to anticipate that event without the slightest fear of incapacity, thanks to you for your very invaluable assistance, I have every reason to consider it a fortunate and happy day when I first perused your little work. I wish I had been fortunate enough to have seen it years ago, for I should not now have to repent my imprudence, but you know the old adage, 'better late, than never;' at all events I have experienced the truth of it, for although late, I have derived incalculable benefit from the perusal; and your medicines. Enclosed is a Bank of England note for another case of medicine, and with every feeling of gratitude,

"I remain, dear Sirs,

"Your's, very truly,

"To Messrs. Brodie & Co." "———."

CASE 8.

"Liverpool, 3rd July, 1843.

"Gentlemen,

"I was early induced to practice a solitary vice, from warm passions, which, by my profession, the sea, I was unable to gratify, owing to my entire privation from female society; this had grown into so ungovernable a habit, that it was not till I was nearly twenty-two, that I successfully resisted it; since that period, nearly four years have elapsed, but I have daily more and more reason to repent and deplore my youthful excesses.

"My present state is precisely this:—The organs of generation, though I believe rather smaller than the ordinary size, are perfect; but, from I imagine, too frequent, too early, and too violent a stimulus, are now in such a state of debility, that though they are easily excited to a state of erection, the anxiety I always feel, (from having frequently failed) not unoften completely destroys the desire, and, consequently, the erection; or when this is not the case, and from a long abstinence, I am able to perform the act of coition, the almost immediate emission leaves me in the mortifying conviction that the enjoyment, though not the act, was solitary. My spirits also, whether from moral or physical effect of this deficiency of manly powers, you may determine, are very low; now, Gentlemen, I have to request your advice, the more minute and in detail the more I shall be gratified, and that in some measure at least I may reimburse you for extra trouble, I enclose a double fee.

"I shall shortly go to the Continent for about three months, and if I find benefit from your advice, and medicines (which by the bye you will with your reply tell me the amount of, and I will send you the cash), you may depend on having cause to consider your trouble as not thrown away.

"I should have said, that in all other respects I enjoy the most perfect health.

"Direct for Captain ———, R.N., and to be left till called for at the Adelphi Hotel."

This gentleman wrote us in six months after the date of his first letter, informing us that all the symptoms of his complaint had entirely left him.

CASE 9,

"December 26, 18—.

"Gentlemen,

"I beg leave to submit my case to your consideration, trusting you will give me such advice, &c., as my unfortunate case requires. At an early period of my life, I was taught the detestable sin of self-abuse, and continued living in that sin for several years, entirely ignorant of the heinousness of the crime, and of its dreadful consequences, which I now experience, but I have entirely conquered this evil habit, having discontinued it nearly ten years. I will now state to you what are and have been my feelings for the last ten years: a continual pain in my back and loins, a titillation in the yard after making water, noc-

turnal emissions, (but not so frequently as about seven years ago) a small discharge of matter, sometimes of little dry lumps; it comes on about every two or three weeks; continues a day or two, and then goes off, without any application except washing the parts with warm water and milk. I never had any criminal connection with women; have once or twice attempted it, but could not accomplish it, in consequence of premature emission; still I have a great desire for women, and very frequent erections; but, as I observed above, I cannot retain my strength long enough to effect my purpose, on account of involuntary emissions; my urine has a white sediment in it, and appears sometimes of a greasy nature. Now, gentlemen, I would ask you if you could give me such advice, &c, as to render me a proper person to enter into the married state; I feel the want of such a blessing; my age is thirty-four, my manner of living very regular, appetite good, but being rather confined to my business, I do not take much exercise, so that of late I am grown very corpulent. It is a remarkable fact, that up to the twenty-fourth year of my age, my health was uninterruptedly good; and that since I have desisted from that abominal sin, have never enjoyed a good state of health. I have taken no medicine for the last two years. previous to that time it cost me a considerable sum for advice, &c, but it was all ineffectual. I believe the gentleman whom I consulted never knew the cause of my complaint. I had almost at one time made a resolution to take me a partner for life, but was prevented by diffidence, lest I should not be able to perform the duty of a husband. A great agravation of my affliction is, that above four years ago, I solemnly promised an amiable girl to marry her, and

she is at this time waiting for me to make my promise good: but what reason can I assign for the delay? I dare not disclose my inability, that would lay me open to shame. I know not what to do. As I have troubled you with the whole of my case, I hope you will advise me for the best. Enclosed you will receive a Bank of England note.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

"E. G."

(EXTRACT).

"March 4, 18—.

"The report of my case being so favourable, I trust you will no longer object to my marriage, which, unless I hear from you to the contrary, will take place in three weeks. For this blessed fulfilment of my anxious hopes, I am indebted to your kindness which will ever remain in my grateful recollection. I shall pray for your success, and remain, &c. &c.,

"E. G."

GONORRHŒA, &c.

CASE 1.

A gentleman, aged 35, applied to us some time in July last, for the cure of a clap he had contracted.—The following symptoms were present: Copious purulent discharge, intense pain in passing water, succeeded by a sensation of aching around the penis, severe chordee at night, cloudy deposition of urine within ten minutes of its being voided; the disease he stated to be of about a fortnight's duration, and from its being the first attack of the kind he had ever experienced, he was unwilling, through delicacy, to consult any medical man, and had only taken some aperient medicines. The symptoms however increasing, he became alarmed, and by the advice of a friend, applied to us. We advised him to take two *Purifying Veyetable Pills* at night, and one in the morning, which he continued to do, with a small quantity of the *Cordial Balm of Zeylanica,* for a week or nine days when every symptom of the complaint disappeared, with the exception of a slight Gleet, which was soon cured by the continuance of the Balm.

CASE 2.

The following letter is annexed, as it illustrates most forcibly the mischief that ensues from neglect. A person may be infected with a clap, and, from false delicacy, feels averse to consult a

medical man, or presumptuously thinks himself capable of conducting his own case, apparently a mere clap and excoriation, he goes on taking medicines, aggravating and increasing, instead of subduing the inflammation, till at length the case assumes a more decided and alarming aspect. However, we cannot do better then let the patient speak for himself, through the medium of his letter, which is as follows :—

" Chepstow, Monmouthshire.

" Dear Sirs,

" It is now nine weeks since I last had the pleasure of seeing you, and my gratitude dictates me to return my most fervent thanks for what you have done for me. You will know me by the initials of W. S., but I indeed should be unworthy the name of man, were I longer to withhold my true name and address; but I must beg of you to refrain from using it; but this I will leave to your discretion.

" You cannot forget the awful state I was in from an imprudent connection, when I first saw you, and how I had been treated, partly through a desire to keep the affair a secret, even from a medical man.

" The swelling in the groin is subsided, as you said it would do; the foreskin of the penis also went back; the glans, which were covered with small ulcers, I immediately treated as you desired, and am happy to state, they have all disappeared, and the discharge stopped, I have been very attentive to the rules you laid down; but they were so easily followed, that I had no occasion even to be confined to the house, and am sure no one suspected I

was taking medicine. I was enabled to follow my usual occupation, and have frequently ridden to Newport, during its worst stages. You said it would be necessary for me to have another small supply of medicines, for which I enclose a remittance; and you will please to forward what quantity you think necessary to the White Lion Coach Office, Bristol, addressed as before. When I come to London, which will be in the course of two months, I will call and give you my personal and more substantial acknowledgments, for what you have done for

"Your most humble and obedient servant,

W. S.———

"P.S. You have my sanction to publish this in the next edition of the "Secret Companion, and I will leave it to your discretion either to omit or insert my name."

CASE 3.

A gentleman, whose profession was that of a musician, unmarried, and residing in lodgings at the west end of the town, unfortunately contracted severe gonorrhœa, for which he had taken without advice, many of the ordinary remedies in large doses: and failing to receive any benefit from them, had commenced the use of a stimulating and irritating injection. After employing it three days, the discharge suddenly stopped, but while congratulating himself upon the supposed cure of his disease, he was surprised to find great pain in the loins and each testicle, down the whole course

of the urinary canal and in the bladder, with a frequent and painful desire to make water, which he was only able to evacuate in a minute stream or in drops. In this state the patient consulted us; and after reversing all that he had done, the discharge for a few days re-appeared. The more acute symptoms gave way to our treatment, and in a fortnight the gleety mucous drain from the urethra, which had so long troubled him, entirely subsided. He recovered without a single bad symptom, after taking three bottles or the CORDIAL BALM OF ZEYLANICA, and thePurifying Vegetable Pills, according to the directions,

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CASE 4.

The case we are about transcribing, most forcibly shows the necessity of ascertaining from the patient afflicted with Gonorrhœa whether it is accompanied with Chordee, which is generally the case; for if not subdued, the most serious consequences may arise, from the irritability it causes to the whole system.

An engineer in the employ of the Great Western Railway Company, called upon us respecting a Chordee, which caused him the most excruciating agony and inconvenience, so much so, that he declared he should be obliged to leave his situation, if he could not obtain relief. About a fortnight before we saw him, he contracted, from an impure connection, Gonorrhœa in its severest form. He suffered extreme scalding on voiding urine, and the

discharge from the urethra was very profuse. These symptoms were mitigated in some degree by the remedies he had taken; but he declared the greatest dread seized him when the hour of rest approached, for no sooner did he get warm in bed, then the erection of the penis ensued, causing the most intense agony, and followed by a copious emission of semen, and a continual inclination to make water, without the ability of doing so. Every night was passed in walking up and down the room, and bathing the parts in cold water, until he was shivering with the cold, and as soon as he retired to his bed, the Chordee returned with redoubled violence. From these symptoms it was evident he had been taken medicines of a stimulating nature. Our mode of treatment was very opposite: he now began to take the purifying VEGETABLE PILLS, which composed the agitation the system was thrown into, subduing the inflammation, and entirely removing every unpleasant symptom. Thus the man was enabled to attend to his usual occupation, and in the course of three weeks was restored to perfect health.

CASE 5.

The following Case of VENEREAL DISEASE *was cured by the Purifying Specific Pills, and Cordial Balm of Zeylanica.*

Gentlemen,—With heartfelt gratitude, I return you sincere thanks, for the wonderful benefit I have experienced from your salutary advice and highly valued medicine. About three months since, having unfortunately contracted the venereal disease, and

not regarding it at the time as any thing material; till at length I suddenly found myself plunged into the deepest misery; for I at last discovered that my blood was impregnated with that distressing disorder: nodes on my shin bones, ulcerated throat, diseased nose, with pains in my head, till at length a general debility and decay of the constitution ensued, and had I not persevered in the use of your Purifying Vegetable Pills and Cordial Balm of Zeylanica, death would have put an end to my miserable existence long before this. But, happily for me, receiving one of your publications, I applied, if you recollect, at your Establishment, and you immediately prescribed a course *of Zeylanica*, which, to speak plainly, I put very little faith in, having tried so many medicines in vain. After taking one bottle at 33s. I perceived little or no benefit; however I did not despair, but continued to proceed according to the directions, and how great was the surprise of my friends, and my own astonishment, when in the course of a short time I discovered wonderful improvement, and an entire alteration in my whole person. Nothing could exceed my joy, as my prospects in life are great,—I continued the *Cordial Balm of Zeylanica* for two months, with the *Purifying Vegetable Pills*, and was restored to health and strength, which I had long been a stranger to; and those unhappy persons who may be labouring under this destructive disease, should take time to consider the dreadful consequences arising therefrom, and make immediate application for your superior advice, and much esteemed medicines.

I remain, dear Sirs,

Your ever grateful and obliged,

Hockley Road, Birmingham. H. G.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Chester, Oct. 1841.

Sirs—I have been troubled for ten years with a discharge, and my misfortune is, to have lost the affections of a worthy husband, who declares he is continually the same way through me: my age is thirty-four, of a full habit, we live well; his occupation is a farmer. If any thing can be done, let me know directly, and the expense, which shall be forwarded quickly.—Yours, &c. A. B.

December, 1841.

Sirs—I have taken nearly all the medicine, and am happy to say I am nearly well, and hope this will be my last letter. My husband has had no complaint since I began your medicines.

A lady, aged 30, married at the time when the *flour albus* was most excessive; her husband, a man of distinction, (much older than herself, of an amatory disposition, but strongly affected with the scurvy), became, shortly after their union, violently afflicted with a similar disease. Conceiving, from a recollection of early imprudences, that his new disorder arose from an old venereal taint, he applied accordingly for assistance, and was soon cured; he, however, became alarmed for his constitution, on finding a

continual repetition when he indulged in hymeneal mystery, and hearing at length of the *possibility* of his wife's being the innocent cause of his uneasiness, he applied to us, and learned the *probability.*

The lady, after the loss of her mother, became dependent upon an uncle, who gladly placed her under the care of a female friend; but from the natural forwardness of the child's disposition, she was at length placed at *school;* and there it was that she became initiated into a most abominable propensity, the causes and effects of which have been explained elsewhere. Suffice it to say, she realised the melancholy portrait there drawn; as down to the time of her application to us, she had never been free from the influence of its effects. To bring about new actions in parts so long unacquainted with healthy secretion, was an object of no trifling difficulty, requiring time for its accomplishment; the grand desideratum was however effected, and the lady became ultimately the mother of a family; which circumstance not only added to mutual happiness, but was an essential point in the settlement of *title and estate.*

Paris, Jan. 1842.

Dear Sirs,—You may probably have made a note of my sad case, as also of the medicines prepared. But I must call your attention to what I most deeply deplore;—my frequent heedlessness of your excellent advice and prescriptions deserve your severe condemnation—my want of resolution has often led me back to my self-degradation; and nothing but your system of treatment has

enabled my constitution to struggle with death. An opportunity of marriage has awakened me to a better sense, and I trust through your means to dare to encourage hope. My present symptoms are extreme langour; and I am so dispirited as to look on the chance of amendment as a mere delusion of the fancy. The slightest excitement causes an escape of fluid, after which, for many hours, I am reduced to the lowest ebb of faintness; my tongue is very foul—my breathing short and quick. I shall anxiously look for your advice, and remain your grateful patient.

K. L.

Your last letter encouraged me; pray continue your kindness The marriage is determined on—our love is a happy one—our sentiments are in perfect unison—my entire confidence centres in you. I feel as if assured of restoration; it is my intention to return to England in about two months, when my happiness will be complete, or my disappointment unspeakable. You have the honour of two noble families in charge, and may your efforts be blessed by success.

"Gentlemen,

"The diffidence a lady must feel in addressing gentlemen on a subject every way so delicate, must plead an excuse for the incorrectness of these lines.

"I was just turned of sixteen, when my father compelled me to marry a gentleman many years older than myself, he being about forty-four, who had spent twelve years in the East Indies; but not having that regard for him which ought to have subsisted, I could

not bear the least familiarity; nothing but horror and disgust would be my feelings when he insisted on a husband's rights.

"I was left a widow in my nineteenth year, and married soon after a young man nearly the same age. I have been his wife nearly four years, but, to the surprise of all my acquaintance, have never been pregnant

"I am happy in every respect but one, that is, I do not feel any of those sensations which belong to my sex. And what appears so unaccountable to me, I can anticipate every pleasure the marriage bed can yield, and am agitated by a thousand different emotions which, on the closet connexion, seem to die away, and I experience neither pain nor pleasure.

I am also subject to the courses every three weeks. I have enclosed a bank note; an early answer, with your terms, will oblige yours, &c. Z. O.

Z. O.'s further correspondence assured us of the attainment of her wishes, after taking a course of our medicines.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

The Cases we have selected for publication abundantly prove, the benefits to be derived from a personal interview, which, with the closest regard to privacy, may always be obtained at our Establishment in London.

In conclusion, we beg to suggest a practical extension of the benefits we have endeavoured to inculcate. It will be an acceptable service to society, if the reader, who has attentively, and, we hope, usefully perused these pages, will forward. with as much privacy as may be, under envelope, anonymously or otherwise our little work, to such of his friends or acquaintances who, as he may have good reason either to know or suspect, have been the secret victims of the baneful habit we have described.

And now, under the full consciousness of a sincere and ardent wish to be instrumental in discharging our individual share of that obligation to society which is founded on our mutual dependence upon each other, we fearlessly confide our efforts to the discriminating eye of

every enlightened, judicious, and philanthropic lover of his fellow man. For, to reclaim from destruction, to save from misery and pain, to restore to usefulness and happiness, is assuredly one of the highest rewards associated with the recollection of our past labours, and the noblest stimulus to future exertion. The grateful smile of returning health and renewed vigour, will be to us, as they have ever been, a happy compensation for studious efforts. We feel that we have not failed to consult the real interests and permanent happiness of those who have entrusted themselves to our care; and it is our earnest hope, that the wide publicity of our present undertaking, may be directly conducive to the promotion of the health, comfort, and welfare of the victims of weakness, anguish, and decay.

THE

CORDIAL BALM OF ZEYLANICA,

OR, NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE;

Price 4s. 6d. and 11s. per Bottle, or the quantity of four in one large Bottle, for 33s., by which one 11s. Bottle is saved.

☞ *The £5. Cases, (by which there is a saving of £1. 12s.) may be had as usual.*

BRODIE'S

PURIFYING VEGETABLE PILLS,

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. per Box, with each of which is enclosed proper Directions.

THE ABOVE MEDICINES

May be had of all Medicine Venders in Town and Country.

*** MESSRS. BRODIE & CO., EXPECT WHEN CONSULTED PERSONALLY, OR BY LETTER, THE USUAL FEE OF ONE POUND.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE PRE-PAID.

NOTICE TO PATIENTS:

The Authors of this Work having for many years past devoted their undivided attention to the Treatment of Diseases affecting the Urinary and Sexual Organs, Nervous and Dyspeptic Complaints, marked by Despondency, Mental Delusions, Morbid Sensations, Local and Constitutional Weakness, &c.; also, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, Stricture, &c. beg to inform those so suffering, that they

May be personally consulted at their Establishment,

No. 27, MONTAGUE STREET,

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PUNCTUALLY, FROM ELEVEN IN THE MORNING,

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ON SUNDAYS FROM ELEVEN TILL ONE.

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